

American Delegation Visits USSR On Invitation of Soviet Peace Group

By Joseph Clark
Daily Worker Correspondent
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The first large and representative American delegation to visit the Soviet Union since 1927 arrived here Friday. They are the 19 members of the Negro and white delegation which had participated in the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. They received a warm welcome at the Moscow Airport from representative of the Soviet Peace Committee, Soviet trade unions and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries which had invited them to tour the country.

Included on the delegation are: Charles Howard, Des Moines, Vice President of the Progressive Party; Rev. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, National Religion and Labor Foundation; Dr. Holland Roberts, Director, California Labor School of San Francisco; Jacqueline Clark, Los Angeles, collector of 4,000 signatures on the Stockholm Peace Petition; Charles Collins, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, New York; Edward Bobrowicz, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Milwaukee; Dorothy Cole, observer, Program Committee Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs; Yolanda Hall, secretary of the Chicago Labor Peace Conference; Rev. Massie Kennard, Chicago; Dr. John Kingsbury, Chairman, National Council American-Soviet Friendship, New York; Mollie Lucas, trade unionist who collected 3,000 Stockholm signatures, Chicago; James Miller, Local 453 UAW-CIO, Chicago; Therese Robinson, Elks, Washington, D.C.; Pauline Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio, NAACP; Carl Flodquist, farmer, North Branch, Minnesota; Rev. Robert Muir, Boston; Louisa Leek, Boston Minute Women for Peace; Harold Ward, Farm Equipment Workers Council of United Electrical Workers, Chicago.

Also invited to tour the U.S.S.R. with the delegation by the Soviet Peace Committee is Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

The delegation attended a concert in Tchaikovsky Hall Saturday night and when the audience learned of the presence of their American friends of peace, they rose to give the Americans a huge ovation.

On Wednesday, the delegation will visit Stalingrad and from there expect to go to Georgia.

In Moscow and other Soviet cities, they are visiting factories, hospitals, schools, museums, nurseries, farms and other places requested by the delegates.

At the airport, Dr. Roberts said in a brief speech that the delegates hope to build a bridge of friendship between the Soviet and the American people to help banish the specter of war.

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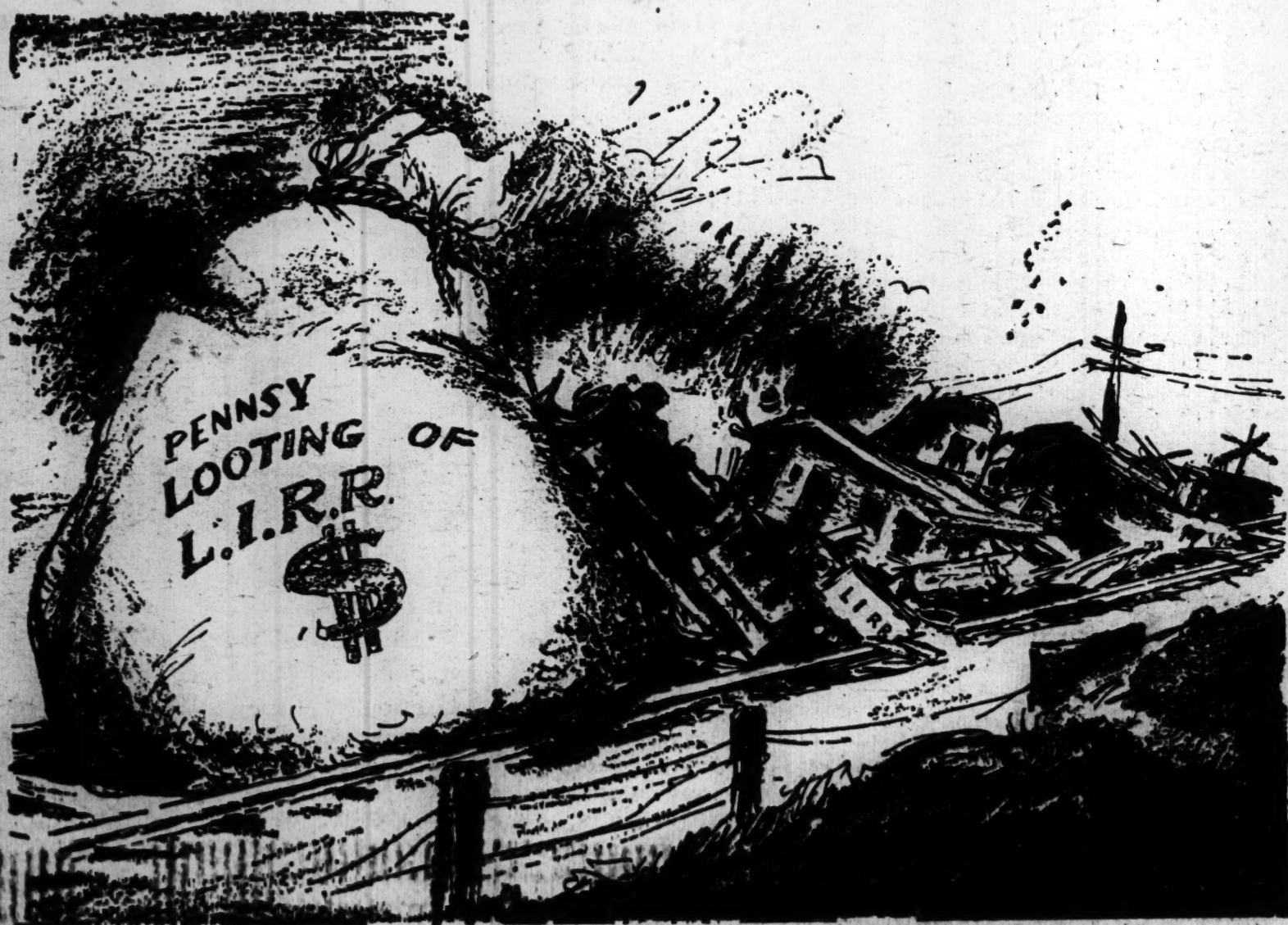
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UN TO HEAR CHINA ON FORMOSA

Report Chiang Ships Attack Mainland from Island Base

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The 77 Dead in Wreck and Pierre S. duPont



Just what do 77 lives lost in the Long Island wreck mean to Pierre S. duPont, the richest director of the Pennsylvania Railroad that is charged with looting the Long Island so long.

DuPont is the country's biggest merchant of death. His family has made more than a billion dollars out of the blood and tears of the world.

Just what does the grief in these 77 homes mean to this octogenarian as he plucks orchids and figs in the tropical hothouse on his 800-acre estate near Wilmington, Del?

One might ask the same question of Richard King Mellon, the next richest Pennsy director, who comes from a family grown fat on the blood and sweat of the miners and steel and alum-

inum workers of America? . . . You can't run a mine without machine guns, his father, old "Dick" Mellon, once said.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has charged that the Pennsy's Long Island has shamefully neglected the installation and repair of modern safety equipment.

Yet no Grand Jury is quizzing duPont or Mellon. No district attorney is talking of putting them on trial.

Railroad workers—not railroad magnates—are put on trial in the money men's courts when accidents occur. One remembers the slaughter of the 32 Long Island Railroad commuters and trainmen near Rockville Center on Feb. 20 last year. Two trains crashed on a one-track ganlet of the road. And a railroad motorman was the

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YOUTH LEAGUE PARLEY CHEERS GUS HALL ADDRESS

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The Judge who owed the defendants \$500,000

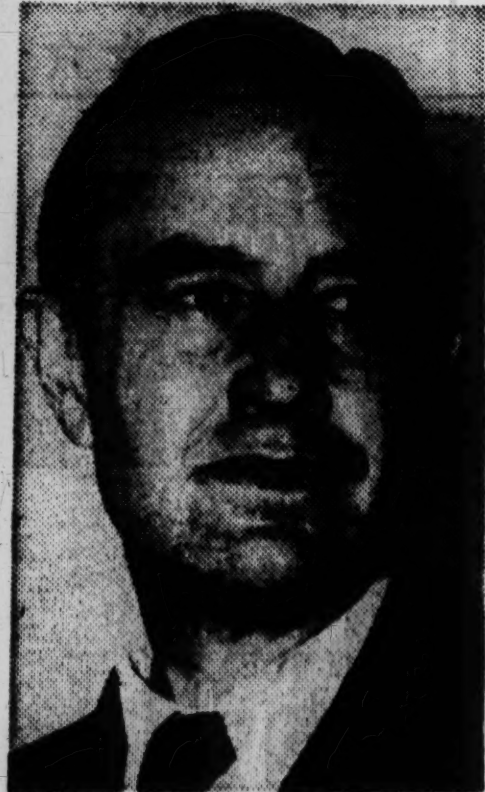
Medina and the Banker Jurymen

We have proved Judge Medina's unfitness for the bench by official records showing his large borrowings from financial interests that he will judge in the Investment Bankers case. Today we deal with the role of the Banker Grand Jurors involved in the loans to Medina and in the money trust trial.

By Art Shields

Why did a Federal Grand Jury fail to bring criminal indictments against Investment Bankers, who go on trial before Judge Harold R. Medina in the U. S. District Court on Foley Square tomorrow?

Why are the accused money trust plotters being brought to trial only under a civil complaint that carries no prison sentences or fines, when criminal action is often taken in anti-trust cases.



HARRIMAN

Part of the answer may be found in the Grand Jury rooms, where the bankers themselves sit. More than a dozen of the bankers accused in the Investment Bankers conspiracy case and more than 100 of their Wall Street colleagues are on the Grand Jury rolls.

These Banker-Jurymen control the Federal Grand Jury system in the Foley Square court whose chief judge is John C. Knox, who assigned Medina to the case. And chief Judge Knox is a bank trustee and an insurance director himself, with close Rockefeller connections.

The bankers, who control this federal Grand Jury system are eager to indict the Communists, who oppose their war program and their monopoly deals, however.

The record shows that a Federal Grand Jury, whose foreman was a retired banker, was preparing the

indictment against William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis and their 10 comrades at the very time it failed to take criminal action against the money trust. Many of the Grand Jurymen must have known about the monopolists' offenses.

FOREMAN'S TIES

The Grand Jury foreman was Edmund L. Cocks, the retired vice president of the big Greenwich Savings Bank. Some of his former Greenwich Savings colleagues were connected with the Morgan interests that are involved in the Investment Bankers conspiracy case.

And the court record shows that the Grand Jury failed to bring criminal indictments against the money trust leaders at the very time that the prosecutor was filing his toothless civil complaint on Oct. 30, 1947.

The court records also show that some of the biggest Wall Street Grand Jurors are the very same bankers who extended the mortgage loans to Medina some years ago.

These bankers not only sit on the Grand Juries themselves. They also recruit their fellow bankers for Grand Jury service.

The bankers who were involved in the loans to Medina, took an active part in packing the Federal Grand Jury rolls some years ago.

The defense lawyers in the trial of the Communist quoted many of these bankers' letters when they protested the Wall Street character of the Grand Jury that indicted

the 12 workingclass leaders.

And Judge Medina must have noted, as he scanned the bankers' letters in the trial record, that the men who extended him the mortgage loans were leaders in this shocking jury-packing.

Medina must have been struck by the name of one very active banker-jury recruiter.

This man was Pierpont V. Davis, who sits on the finance and the executive committee of the Dry Dock Savings Bank that holds the judge's note for \$300,000.

"CO-CONSPIRATOR"

Banker Davis is listed in the prosecutor's complaint as a "co-conspirator" in the Investment Bankers case, nevertheless he belongs to the inner clique of Grand Jurymen—the Federal Grand Jury Association.

Juror Davis is president of Harriman Ripley & Co., a big investment bank that is a defendant in the trial before Medina. And his recruiting appeals are written under a Harriman Ripley & Co. letter head.

Davis' recruiting letters indicate the qualifications that were desired by the jury-handpickers. One of these letters recommends a fellow Harriman Ripley director, Harding C. Woodhull, to the Federal Grand Jury Association. It is dated Oct. 17, 1939.

"Mr. Woodhull is a Kentuckian by birth, graduated from Sewanee University..." writes Juror Davis. "He was associated with me in the National City Company and came along with me when we found our present company."

"I think he is the calibre of man who should be on the Panel, and he is willing to serve."

A RECRUIT

In September, 1940, we find Banker Davis recruiting a Harriman Ripley's vice president, R. McLean Stewart, who is accused in the present trial as a "co-conspirator" in the money trust case. This new Grand Juror was to figure

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Promised Immunity

ADDRESS MADE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY ASSOCIATION

By the Honorable John C. Knox, United States District Judge

Most of you are engaged in commercial activities. You buy and sell commodities; you carry on transactions with your competitors, and must render unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar. Suppose, however, that in filing an income tax return, you make a mistake or that in trade you err in judgment. And then, suppose further, that that mistake or error comes to the attention of a zealous, and perhaps, unfair, agent of the Government. Imagine then, that being suspicious, he takes your books of account into custody and summons you, or your associates, before a Grand Jury.

But, with your experience, you will not give way to despair. You will be sustained by the realization that before the wrath of Government can fall upon you, a Grand Jury, made up of understanding men and women—who are themselves experienced in the marts of trade and business, must first pronounce against you the word of condemnation. From that body you need expect no favor—its duty will be to protect the Government as well as you. Nevertheless, you will have the assurance that before you are charged with a crime, twelve members of that jury—free and untrammelled citizens of the United States, and each of them fearless and unafraid of the Government must first be convinced that you have consciously committed a crime against the public. Their fairness and understanding, together with their sense of essential justice, will constitute your shield and buckler, and sure defense.

Judge Knox promised business men immunity from criminal indictment by Grand Jurors drawn from their own class in these remarks to the bankers and brokers on the Grand Juries at the annual meeting of the Federal Grand Juries Association in New York in 1931.

No Electricity In 382,000 Homes Here

An estimated 382,000 homes in the New York metropolitan area were still without electricity yesterday in the wake of Saturday's rain and windstorm of gale-to-hurricane proportions.

Many roads were still closed as the result of blockades by fallen trees and debris. Most commuter trains were operating but LaGuardia airport was still flooded and only limited services operating.

Many of the thousands driven from their homes by the storm were filtering back or moving in with friends or relatives.

Fresh snow fell on hard-hit areas of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Sunday as deaths in the nation's worst November storm soared over 100.

MOPPING UP

The Atlantic seaboard was mopping up after a devastating blow of wind, rain and snow Saturday, but some sections were plagued by floods, hundreds were homeless and power and communication lines were torn.

Storm damages over a vast area covering the eastern half of the nation could not be reckoned exactly, but were expected to run into many millions of dollars.

A United Press survey showed at least 104 persons dead in weather mishaps, many of them on icy highways.

U. S. weather forecasters said the great snow storm, which had been moving northeastward across Pennsylvania and Ohio, had now circled to dump new snow on stricken areas.

24 HOURS MORE

The storm was expected to rage for another 24 hours, but was losing much of its punch and moisture, forecasters said.

But Pittsburgh, a virtual wasteland under 25½ inches of wind-driven snow, expected five more inches. It was still snowing at Cleveland, another hard-hit city.

Emergencies were declared at both places.

The grand-daddy of the snows was reported in West Virginia, where Grafton recorded 40 inches, Weston 36 inches and Morgantown 32 inches.

Transportation was snarled. Trains running through the storm area were four and five hours late and highways were impassable in

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Relief Caseloads Drop for October

Relief caseloads declined in October for the fourth straight month, Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard reported yesterday. He said the number of persons receiving public assistance dropped by 8,008. The caseload in October covered 27,000 persons less than were aided in the peak month of June, 1950.

Hilliard attributed the decline to the continuing reemployment of employable persons on the relief rolls.

5,500 New Yorkers Hail Parley of Youth League

Fifty-five hundred young New Yorkers and many of their elders crowded St. Nicholas' Arena to capacity to give the 20-state delegations to the Labor Youth League convention a reception they will never forget. Life, not death, was the keynote of the

roaring, laughing, singing—yet fundamentally serious—meeting inside the hall, Friday night. Seventy millions of the world's democratic youth had cabled greetings which were read here: people's champions like Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Elizabeth Cury Flynn brought their heart-felt greetings. Wendell Addington, young Texan, was chairman.

The public session of the three-day youth convention began at a high pitch of enthusiasm and continued there. The ovations for Robeson, Fast, Flynn—and for Puerto Rican youth leader Eugenio Cuebas Arbona—could be heard on the pavements outside.

The various speakers developed the dominant theme—that youth was decisive in the fight against war, that young America wanted the opportunity to live at peace, and opposed the galleping militarization let loose by the Administration.

Robeson, in his first public appearance since he and Picasso won the World Peace Congress award, sang his great songs which evoked the basic theme of the gathering—international brotherhood. His songs in English, Chinese, Russian, and other languages climaxed the moving offerings of the Harlem Youth League which sang a can-

tata on the life of Nat Turner, and the songs of People's Artists.

Robeson afterward told the youth: "I am proud to be with you, the organization to which my son and daughter belong."

"We are not the America of Dulles," he said. We are of those who have been the guarantors of the best in our history. There are many in our country who are not happy with our meeting, but, my young friends, we are here."

He said those who oppose them are "men of the past," prepared to "blow up the whole world with atom bombs" unless they get their

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Youth League Parley Hails Gus Hall

By Joseph North

Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday was given a 10-minute ovation by delegates at the first national convention of the Labor Youth League, as he brought greetings from the party's National Committee. Hall spoke on the role of America's youth in the struggle to win peace and democracy.

Hall stressed the special importance of a gathering of working-

class youth based on Marxism. He emphasized the role of working-class youth and said this question must be central in the work of the League. It must bring to the youth the understanding that the capitalist class offers only misery and war, he said. Only the working class can guarantee happiness and peace, he added.

He said the most serious weaknesses in the youth movement lie in the lack of thorough working-

class orientation, and youthful forms of organization.

Hall stressed the fact that under the present constant attack on every side against labor, moods of pessimism are engendered among the youth. To counter this, he said, we must understand the historic period we live in. He declared this is a time when capitalism is crumbling and socialism is growing.

this understanding to the youth of America.

He declared the American people and its youth face a test "we are confident they will meet." This confidence is based on the historical tradition of the American people, Hall added. He recalled the progressive traditions of the American Revolution, the Civil War, and of World War II.

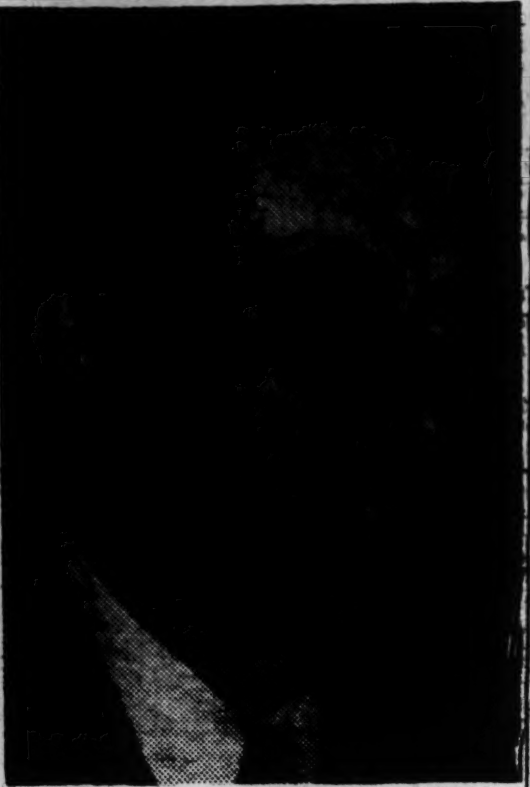
Americans met these tests after

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16 Deportation Hearings Set For This Week

Sixteen deportation hearings have been scheduled for the first 4 days of this week—8 in New York and 8 in other cities—as the Immigration Service continued its attack on progressive foreign born Americans.

First hearing scheduled in this group at Immigration headquarters 70 Columbus Ave., is in the case



WARHOL

of Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party.

Miss Gannett, one of the 17 former Ellis Island prisoners, was called to face the Immigration Service hearing officer at 9:30 a.m. today.

Other hearings this week:
Tuesday, 9:30 a.m., Harry Yaris, Diamond Workers Union.
Tuesday, 1:30 p.m., Claudia Jones, secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party; Frank Fleer, New York business man.

Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Alexander Bittelman, former Communist Party national committee member.

Thursday, 9:30 a.m., Manuel Tarazona, Fur Dyers and Dressers Union; Charles Kratochvil, Local 1250 Department Store Union; Willi Busch, Abraham Lincoln Brigade veteran.

MINNEAPOLIS HEARING

Today, in Minneapolis, a deportation hearing is scheduled in the case of Peter Warhol. At the same time Harry Carlisle, movie writer and novelist, one of the four McCarran victims held on Terminal Island, Cal., will be called to face the Immigration hearing officer in Los Angeles.

Scheduled for tomorrow are the Joseph Lukas hearing in Cleveland, the Mary Gosman hearing in Detroit, and the James MacKay hearing in Chicago.

Other hearings this week:
Wednesday: David Schlossberg, Cleveland, and Alice Orans, Los Angeles.

Thursday: Miriam Stevenson, (Continued on Page 9)

Security Council Set to Hear China Charges on Formosa

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The United Nations Security Council is scheduled to meet at 3 p.m. today (Monday), to discuss the charge by the People's Government of China of United States aggression in Formosa. The Council meeting at which the nine-member People's China delegation will make its first appearance before a UN body, will take place as reports from Formosa indicate that Kuomintang warships are shelling the Chinese mainland.

If the reports from Chiang Kai-shek's island bastion are correct, they represent the puncturing of the alibi given by President Truman when he ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet to take over Formosa. At that time, Truman claimed that the fleet would protect Formosa against its rightful government, the Peking government, and in turn, would guarantee against any attack on the mainland from Formosa.

Chiang's warships were reportedly attacking Yuhwan island, in Wenchow Bay 220 miles south of Shanghai, with the apparent intention of putting a force of raiders ashore, a report from Formosa said.

Another report said warships had resumed patrolling activities along the south China coast and that three of China's U.S.-made planes attacked the port of Swatow 175 miles northeast of Hong Kong, killing a number of people.

According to reports, the Chinese delegation will urge adoption by the UN of a program to ensure the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The Peking government has previously urged the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Korea and the seating of China's rightful government in the Security Council.

The storm brought cancellation of Saturday's scheduled Council meeting, when several delegations including those of Great Britain and France, expressed concern that they might not be able to get back to the city.

The Chinese delegation, led by Ambassador Wu Hsui-chuan, showed up on schedule, however, and conferred with Council President Ales Bebler and UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie for 45 minutes on UN procedures.

The forum for the Chinese charge of U.S. aggression in Formosa was extended by the decision of the General Assembly's main Political Committee to hear the Chinese representative in the Assembly as well as in the Council.

The provisional agenda for the Council meeting tomorrow includes two items: a) "Complaint of armed invasion of Formosa (Taiwan),"

under which the Chinese charge on the U. S. 7th Fleet's occupation of the island will be discussed and b) "Complaint of aggression against the Republic of Korea." It is under the latter item that the Security Council has for the last months considered the Korean war, on the basis of the State Department-dictated formulation of an alleged "North" Korean "invasion" of "South" Korea.

The Peking government, in accepting the UN invitation to discuss its charges on Formosa, refused to accept another invitation to appear on Gen. MacArthur's allegations of Chinese "aggression" in Korea.

Meanwhile, during the delay of the Chinese delegation's first Council appearance, rumors were rife, but unsubstantiated, about informal approaches to and conferences with the Peking representatives. It was reported, however, that Sir Benegal Rau, head of the Indian delegation, had requested a meeting with Wu Hsui-chuan and received a reply favorable, according to UN sources.

Brass Planned A-Bomb Use In Korea War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Joint Chiefs of Staff considered dropping atomic bombs on Korea early during the war, it was disclosed yesterday. While their reasons were not revealed, it was revealed that fear of world-wide denunciation of any use of the universally-dreaded atomic weapon was a prime consideration.

Authoritative sources said the proposal was advanced simultaneously but independently by army and air force officers, when the bulk of the Korean People's Army was reportedly concentrated in a small area near the town of Suwon.

Also, at the time when what was described as a "suitable target" presented itself, the war was in its first stages.

Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, Army member of the Weapons System Evaluation Group, said recently there were "many" tactical situations in the Korean war where atomic weapons could have been used to great advantage.

Writing in the November issue of "Army Combat Forces Journal," Gavin said he is convinced the bomb is the "tactical answer" to the method of massing men and artillery for an attack.

The Indian diplomat also criticized the U. S. government policy of "buttressing with money and munitions" such regimes as that of Bao Dai in Indo-China, where the French are using the services of former Nazi generals.

"The pattern of U. S. assistance

MacArthur Troops Retreat 14 Miles

Korean People's Army troops smashed through the center of the MacArthur line in Korea Sunday, driving two Rhee divisions back 14 miles and stalling General Douglas MacArthur's so-called end-the-war offensive.

Two American divisions—the 2nd and 25th—also were hard hit by the fierce attack and were forced to retreat from two to five miles. A spokesman for the U.S. 9th corps said two American companies were "pretty well man-handled."

Front dispatches said the powerful Korean assault, which recaptured the transportation hub of Tokchon, had ended the hopes of American fighting men, raised by MacArthur, that they would be on their way home by Christmas.

On the Korean east coast, the 10th corps headquarters announced the occupation of bomb-battered Chongjin at 4:30 p.m. Sunday and said MacArthur forces had pushed eight miles north of the city to within 50 miles of the Soviet border.

The massive counterattack by

Korean troops came on a 25-mile front in northwest Korea and collapsed the Rhee 2nd corps line across the central mountain area.

It was the worst defeat suffered by MacArthur since the 50-mile retreat on the western front a month ago.

ADVANCE 14 MILES

The Koreans threw their heaviest assault against the Rhee 7th and 8th divisions, knifing 14 miles south to Tokchon through positions seized by Rhee troops during the first two days of MacArthur's drive.

Front dispatches said the U.S. 1st cavalry division was pulled out of reserve and rushed to the central front in an effort to check the advancing Koreans.

The Korean assault came on the heels of Saturday's smash through the Rhee forces on the right flank of the U. S. 8th Army in the same area. That advance put the Koreans six miles inside a mountain area which lies between two MacArthur armies on the northwest front. Rhee reinforcements were rushed in to check that threat, but there has been no report on them.

The U. S. 5th air force threw jet fighters, Mustangs and light bombers at the advancing Koreans but did not stop them. Ground commanders called frantically for maximum air strikes, but air spotters found it hard to locate the well-camouflaged Korean troops moving in small groups, front dispatches said.

Meanwhile, Col. William R. Hanby, senior American adviser to Rhee's National Police, revealed that People's Army guerrillas are active in the vicinity of Seoul. Two Rhee divisions have been diverted for the job of blocking the main Seoul-Tapyeong highway in an effort to bar the guerrilla forces.

Gurley Flynn to Speak in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak Wednesday at the Croatian National Home, 6314 St. Clair Ave., at 8 p.m.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, an affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress.

India Aide at UN Blasts U. S. Gov't Policy in Asia

Another demand for an immediate truce in Korea was sent to United Nations officials and President Truman by 500 residents of Greenwich Village, after hearing Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, adviser to the Indian delegation to the United Nations, sharply criticize U. S. government policies in Asia.

Dr. Chakravarty's audience, meeting Sunday night at Judson Memorial Church on New York's Washington Square, under auspices of the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives, also called for a great-power meeting, for participation of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations, outlawing of the atomic bomb and all weapons of mass destruction. It reaffirmed the constitutional right of all Americans

to assemble, speak and work for peaceful alternatives to war.

Criticizing U. S. government policy in Korea, Dr. Chakravarty declared that "the United States cannot have it both ways—first emphasizing the arbitrary division of the 38th Parallel, then ignoring its existence in its continued drive to the North."

He said he believed profound ignorance of the country led U. S. authorities to back the regime of Syngman Rhee, "a shady sort of gentleman cordially hated by all Koreans, especially in the South." He said that reports indicate American soldiers could hardly believe their eyes at the improvements wrought in North Korea—especially in general education and the use of modern technology.

Dr. Chakravarty also dealt with the question of Tibet, declaring that that country has, since time immemorial, been Chinese. He observed that the Western powers never lifted a finger to alleviate the conditions of grinding feudal poverty under which the Tibetans have been suffering for centuries. Tibet would be infinitely better off as a part of China than under any other possible alternative arrangement, he said.

CAUSE APPREHENSION

The Indian diplomat also criticized the U. S. government policy of "buttressing with money and munitions" such regimes as that of Bao Dai in Indo-China, where the French are using the services of former Nazi generals.

"The pattern of U. S. assistance

to Western European powers in their efforts to retain their imperialist hold over colonial peoples is causing apprehension as well as bitterness throughout Asia," he said. "First come U. S. interests, then U. S. money, then U. S. munitions, and finally, the request and possibility of U. S. troops."

The Indian spokesman said he felt sure the average American taxpayer who must foot the bill has no conception of the uses to which high U. S. government and military officials are putting his money. He declared that colonial powers for years have treated the subject peoples of Africa and Asia as they would treat animals—even sanctioning man-hunts to round up slave labor for mines and plantations.

Dr. Chakravarty reasserted the Indian people's belief that peoples everywhere have a right to choose their own form of government. He said that it was not the function of the United Nations or the United States to exercise censorship in such a matter with regard to China or any other country. He said the United States is not so strong that it can disregard with impunity the 475 million people of China.

Other speakers were the Rev. Roscoe Thornton Foust, rector, Church of the Ascension; Rabbi Gerald M. Jacobs, Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan.

The Greenwich Village Committee for Peaceful Alternatives is sponsored by prominent religious, civic and labor leaders of the community.

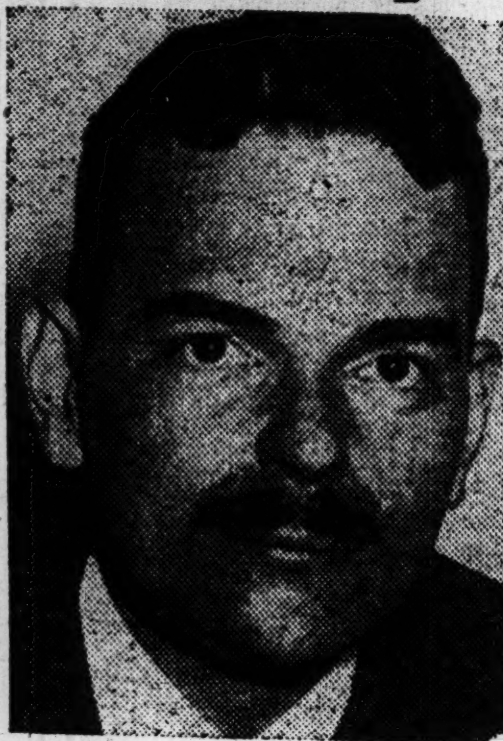
Dewey-Impy Ruse Seen Behind Tammany 'Probe'

By Michael Singer

When District Attorney Frank S. Hogan stepped into the embroiled Tammany picture with an "investigation" of underworld alliances, brought out into the open by charges from both feuding Tammany camps, he merely carried out a pre-arranged election motif designed by Gov. Dewey. Having secretly supported and helped elect Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, the Republican Governor is now seeking to stamp out all opposing Democratic forces and tighten his grip on the Impellitteri-Tammany combine.

Hogan said he would probe probe charges made by Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, of underworld ties in the camp of Robert B. Blaikie, 7th A. D. chief who is leading the fight to depose DeSapio. Ex-Judge Francis X. Mancuso, Tammany leader in the 16th A. D., who bolted the DeSapio wing to join with Blaikie and former Tammany leader Frank J. Sampson, Impellitteri's soon-to-be appointed "patronage secretary," is named as one of the conspirators.

Such an investigation would be mere window-dressing to cover up the real Dewey drive for elimination of the DeSapio-Flynn forces



DEWEY

in Tammany and the installation into power of the Impellitteri-Blaikie group, which would then "control" the Democratic machine at the behest and at the mercy of Gov. Dewey.

It is significant that the first gangland figure to come under Hogan's inquiry today is one supporting DeSapio. The D. A. will quiz Joseph (Joe Stretch) Stracci, who with Joe Rao, attended a

meeting of Tammany district captains last Sunday night at the home of Fred Cincotta, a building contractor, at 333 E. 116 St. Rao has not been found by Hogan.

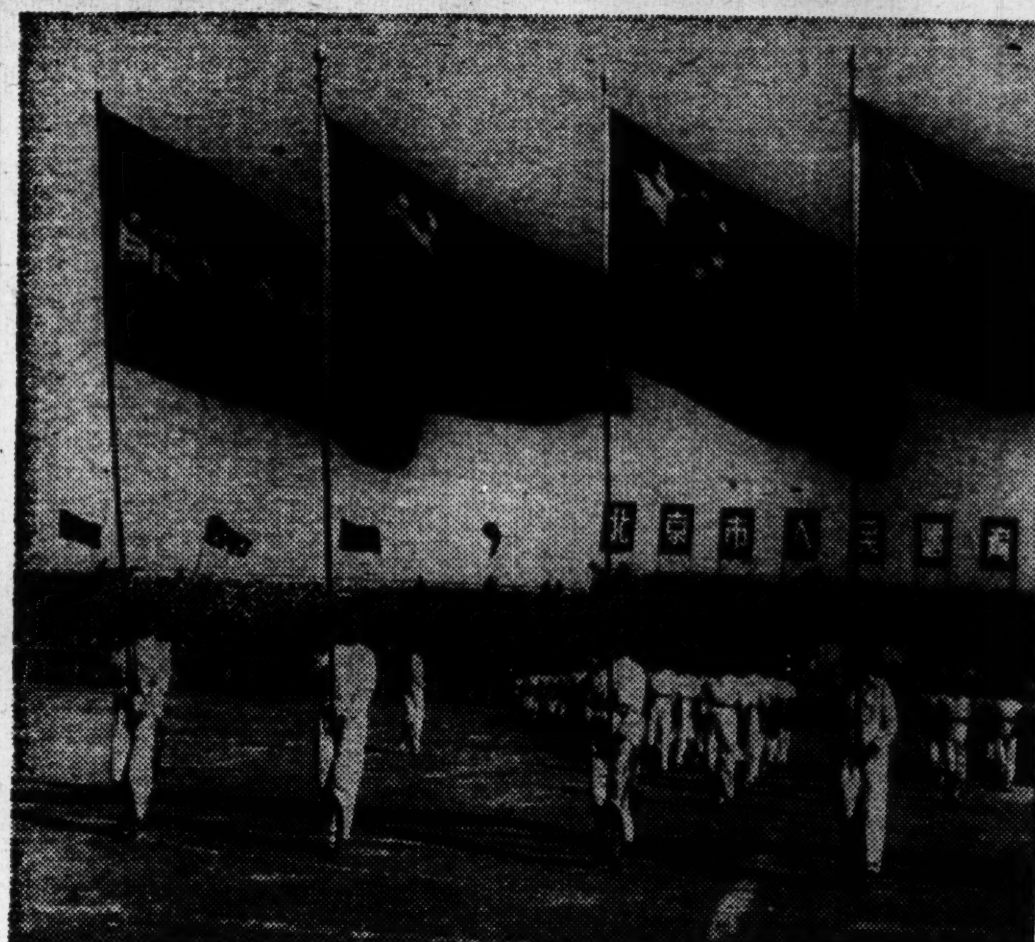
The meeting was called to withdraw support from Mancuso, Tammany leader of the 16th, who is backing Blaikie and Sampson.

Also scheduled to appear today are Samuel Kantor, Tammany leader of the 14th A. D., and Sylvester Gosentino, Deputy Commissioner of Marine and Aviation. Kantor will be quizzed about his charge last week of "underworld influences in City Hall politics." He is a DeSapio supporter.

In the meantime an appeal mailed on Saturday by 55 of the 80 Tammany leader to all 11,985 County Committeemen scheduled to meet tonight at Manhattan Center, urged DeSapio's renomination as a Commissioner of Elections. The meeting was enjoined last week when the Blaikie forces won a court order on the grounds that its site, Cooper Union, was not large enough to seat all the committeemen.

County committeemen under the law recommend their party's choice to the Board of Election which the nis formally elected by the City Council.

Returning Youth Leader Hits Press Fables on China



Once kept in submission by feudal and militaristic codes, the young people of China lead a new life today. Above, standard-bearers open giant athletic meet in Peking.

The youth of China stands firmly behind its government's efforts to achieve peace, Selma Weiss, Labor Youth League leaders said yesterday upon her return from a 40-day visit to that country.

"I went to 18 large cities, like Peking, Nanking, Harbin, Mukden, many towns and villages, and I found China's youth bursting with enthusiasm, eager for peace to build their newly liberated country," she said.

Miss Weiss, who is a member of the LYL National council and its national student secretary, was one of a delegation of 44 from 32 countries, that made the trip under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. She will relate her experiences at the LYL convention now in session.

Miss Weiss said the press here was "distorting the truth about China." "I know much more about it than they do. I saw China with my own eyes," she declared.

She spoke to vast assemblages of Chinese youth at mass meetings that numbered over 1,112,000 young people. "I saw the spirit and enthusiasm of the Chinese and their young people," she said. "It was a liberated youth, breathing clean, fresh air."

"Wherever I went I felt the yearning for peace. They are determined to keep the peace, for which they feel they have already paid a heavy price. But they are prepared to resist any aggression with their lives."

Miss Weiss said the youth to whom she spoke said they "would

not only unmask the American militarists' crimes and lies by carrying out a campaign of enlightenment but would also actively support the People's Liberation army, increase production and study harder than ever."

She had met, she said, one of the two vice-mayors of Peking—a city of over three million—who was also chairman of the Democratic Youth League. He was just turning 30, she said. "It is the same all throughout China."

Miss Weiss said she spent a good part of her visit in the Northeast area and in most of Manchuria's large cities—Harbin, Mukden, Dairen.

She reported that the people were well and warmly clad in the cold areas; and "the stores were full of food." She ridiculed the press stories that China's people were hungry.

The Liberation Army, she said, has set itself the task of helping transport food from those areas which had an abundant crop to others that had difficulties.

"Naturally," she concluded, "the youth, the people generally feel there is a great danger of war, and they know their government is doing everything possible to win the peace. But as far as the people are concerned, they told me everywhere, nobody will set foot on their soil, and they are ready to defend their borders."

The Chinese people, she added, feel the liberation of their country will not be completed until Tibet and Taiwan (Formosa) are freed.

Therefore all persons applying for entry or transit permits during period between receipt of this letter and end of October are to be especially and severely checked, and all persons known to be going or having intention of going to Warsaw are to be refused entry or transit permits.

"Thirdly: This letter should be read in reference Letter No. CTB-266 ZZ—June 22, 1950, with special reference to paragraph 5.

"For Allied Transport Council, deputy director, Foreign Section (signed) T. J. Hilligan."

World Fascist Youth Hold Meet in Rome

ROME, Nev. 9 (Telepress).—Under the protective covering of "Holy Year" a fascist international youth congress has been meeting in Rome. Mussolini's daughter Anna Maria was the "guest of honor" at one congress session.

Preparations for the congress were made here several weeks ago—it is now revealed—when a delegation of the Spanish Falangist University Students Association arrived here masked as "Holy Year pilgrims" in order to make plans together with the Italian fascist youth organization which calls itself "University Front of National Action" and which represents the youth section of the neo-fascist "Italian Social Movement."

Among the other groups attending the fascist congress are German Nazi groups, "Bruderschaft" and "Deutsche Partei" as well as the Swedish Nazi organization "Svenska Opposition."

Since only fascist journalists have been invited to attend the congress sessions, complete information is still lacking concerning what other countries have been represented and what specific problems were discussed.

However, "noble thoughts" of these fascists have been sympathetically presented by the Italian reactionary and government-inspired newspaper "Il Tempo." A leading article of this paper—which often is the actual spokesman for the Minister of Interior

Mass Rally Thursday to Greet 17 Freed McCarran Victims

A mass meeting to greet the 17 McCarran Law victims, released after four weeks' imprisonment on Ellis Island, will be held Thursday, 8 p.m., in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.

Key speakers will be Claudia Jones, one of the 17, the Rev. John W. Darr, chairman of the board of directors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Sponsored by the American Committee and the CRC, the meeting will map plans to strengthen the fight against the deportation hysteria and for repeal of the McCarran Law.

Mario Scelba—registers "understanding" for the "spiritual travail" of these "children of our mistakes" on the basis of interviews with Italian and foreign delegates to the fascist congress.

The fascist youths—the paper suggests—would like nothing better than to participate in a war "against Bolshevik imperialist expansion" and in the defence of

the Western and Christian civilization—old rhetorical Hitlerite phrases that are today mouthed by Truman and Pope Pius.

These fascist youth claim—according to the newspaper "Il Tempo"—that they could participate with all their fervor in an anti-Communist crusade if their "innocent comrades still languishing in jail" were liberated.

Paper Reveals Plans To Block Peace Parley

PRAGUE, Nov. 19 (Telepress).—Further evidence that the U. S., British and French governments were determined, as early as last August, to impede holding of the Second World Congress is now available in the form of a document which has just reached the Prague office of the Telepress news agency.

The document was issued by the Allied Transport Council, in which Britain, France and the U. S. are represented, at a time when it was

generally expected that the Second World Peace Congress would be held in Warsaw—that is, prior to the announcement from the Prague meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Committee that the Congress would be held in Britain.

"To all authorities and all agencies of Allied High Commission granting permits or approving granting of permits.

The document reads: "Re: World Congress of Parti-

Youth Parley Elects National Council

(See Earlier Story on Page 2)

By Joseph North

The Labor Youth League closed its stirring three-day convention yesterday by electing a new National Council of 18, eight of them ex-GI's.

It unanimously adopted a comprehensive program to win the unity of America's youth for peace and against militarization.

International brotherhood, the defense of the living standards of American working youth, the pro-

tection of its students and teenagers, and the defense of Negro youth dominated the proceedings.

The incoming National Council is headed by Leon Wofsey, chairman, and Mel Williamson, administrative secretary. Williamson hails from Illinois where he had been the leader of several Negro youth organizations.

The others on the Council are Wendell Addington, of Texas; Edna Brown, of Mass.; Earl Dur-

ham, of Illinois; Roz Emerine, of Ohio; Jack Gore, of Mich.; Emma Storey, of Pa., and Joseph Buchholt, Lou Diskin, Robert Fogel, Jean Griffith, Julian Lowitt, Vince Pieri, Roosevelt Ward, Selma Weiss, and Aaron Wiessman, all of New York.

The composition of the National Council reflected the convention's feelings that the times required a substantial resident New York leadership.

Six of these are young Negro workers or students. They include

a merchant seaman. Provision was made for the election of a Puerto Rican youth.

One of the most stirring moments in the convention came yesterday when the delegates acclaimed a letter to Eugene Dennis. It said in part: "From the heart of our convention one thought, one determination, runs through our veins—Free Gene Dennis!"

Another letter honored William Z. Foster as the outstanding leader and teacher of America's youth.

Daily Worker

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RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

We Met the Soviet Farmers

By George Horbury

GEORGE A. HORBURY is an automatic machine setter in De Havilland Engine Co. (aircraft), Leamington factory. He is a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He was elected by the Joint Shop Stewards' Committee of three De Havilland factories after nominations from sectional factory meetings. About 3,500 are employed at the three works.

ON OUR JOURNEY from the airport into Kiev we drove through streets where we saw plenty of evidence of the wreckage of the war on what must have been beautiful buildings. Even so, Kiev was the most beautiful city I have seen. It is full of lovely trees and the new buildings that are going up and which are already finished are tribute to the skill of the Kiev people. Many of the buildings are faced with colored tiles giv-

ing a most pleasing and clean appearance.

The people of the city seemed to be very well dressed. In nearly every open space we saw children's playgrounds with a good assortment of gaily painted toys—rocking horses, swings, chutes, roundabouts, etc. The people seemed to be very proud of the way they looked after the amusement of the youngsters and I don't blame them.

Our tour round the city included visits to areas which

had been completely wiped out and were nearing reconstruction. We couldn't help remembering our own towns when we saw all this and wondering if the world would have to go through more suffering before we all had enough sense and strength to put a stop to the madness of war.

We were taken to a spot that overlooks the Dnieper River. We went through a Park; at whose entrance was a grave and memorial to the fallen, with a pro-

fusion of flowers growing around, with forget-me-nots predominating. Further up we saw a beautiful open-air cinema on the river bank, semi-circular in shape to hold 4,000 people.

From the circular terrace, where refreshments could be obtained, we could see pleasure craft on the river. There was also an open-air ballroom and a concert hall. Everything was scrupulously clean. It had all been built since the end of the

(Continued on Page 10)

Lawyers Who Hit Palmer Raids Invited to Parley

The National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, scheduled to convene in the New York City Pythian Temple Dec. 2 and 3 under the honorary chairmanship of

Dr. Thomas Mann, novelist and Nobel Prize winner, has invited a group of distinguished lawyers, authors of the famous report condemning the 1920 Palmer arrests of non-citizens, to address the gathering.

Invited yesterday to address the conference are Zechariah Chafee, author of Freedom of Speech; Francis Fisher Kane, who resigned his post as U. S. attorney in Philadelphia in protest against Department of Justice illegalities, and Roscoe Pound, Dean of Harvard Law School.

Among other signers of the 1920 report were Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Swinburne Hale, Frank Walsh, David Wallerstein, Alfred S. Niles, Ernst Freund, Jackson H. Ralston, Dean Tyrrell Williams and R. C. Brown.

Their report, issued by the National Popular Government League and later reprinted and distributed by the American Civil Liberties Union, denounced the continued violation of the Constitution and breaking of Federal law by the De-

partment of Justice.

In addressing the invitation to signers of the report, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born pointed out that "each of the illegal or unconstitutional practices which you exposed and condemned in 1920 has already been repeated and threatens to be repeated in these closing months of 1950."

The committee cited the recent announcement of the Department of Justice that it was ready to seize and deport 3,400 non-citizens, the midnight raids beginning Oct. 22 in which 48 persons were arrested and held without bail in 11 cities, and the continuing detention of eight without bail after 13 Federal judges had declared the arrests illegal.

Other honorary chairmen of the Pythian Temple conference are Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Episcopal Bishop of Utah, and Rev. Fohn W. Darr Jr., chairman of the board of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Medina

(Continued from Page 2)

in the bankers' deal, awarding the financing of Norway to the Harri-man Ripley bank, that the prosecutor described as an illegal. His name is signed at the bottom of the bankers' agreement on Norway that we reproduced in the Daily Worker last Friday.

Judge Medina rebuked the attorneys for the Communists for presenting such abundant evidence of the Wall Street character of the Grand Jurors.

Before making this rebuke the judge had doubtless noted that the defense lawyers had presented the names of other men involved in the mortgage loans that he received.

One notices, for instance, the name of Grand Juror John Milton Hancock, a partner of the Lehman Bros. banking house. His name is noted on the Grand Jury panel in the roster of 1938, one year after a Lehman-controlled company had given Medina mortgage loan for \$300,000. This is the same \$300,000 loan that was later transferred to the bank with which Pierpont V. Davis is connected.

Juror Hancock is personally listed by the prosecutor as a "defendant" in the banking trial.

Both Hancock and Davis were

publicly accused by the prosecutor prior to the trial of the Communists began, before Medina who he angrily objected to the evidence about the packing of the jury by such Wall Street characters.

REPRESENTED ON JURY

Nearly half of the 17 defendant banking houses are directly represented on the Grand Jury rolls in this court by partners, directors or officers of their banks or the banks that control them.

Thus Dillon, Read & Co. is represented on the Grand Jury rolls by its vice-president, William H. Draper, Jr., who is personally accused as a "co-conspirator" in the investment bankers case. Davis had charge of the financing of Germany for Dillon, Read. And he was placed in charge of the economy of the American zone in Germany by the Truman administration some time later.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., another defendant banking house, is represented on the Grand Jury rolls by Benjamin Bottenwieser, who has succeeded Draper in the U. S. Government post in Germany; George W. Bovenizer, Sir William Wiseman, a former Englishman; Gilbert Kahn and Frederick Warburg.

All these bankers are defendants before Judge Medina, and all have enjoyed the authority to indict other men on criminal charges or to refuse to do so.

Harold Stanley, who shares the

leadership of the House of Morgan's Morgan Stanley & Co., a defendant bank, is also on the Grand Jury list.

The House of Morgan, which he represents, has a financial empire of 55 billion dollars of railroads, public utilities, banks and industrial corporations that are

constantly coming before the federal courts.

Other defendant banking houses such as White Weld & Co., Eastman Dillon, Kidder Peabody & Co. are also represented among the Grand Jurymen who screen out the criminal indictments with which Wall Street may be threatened.

And representatives of the big ruling families, such as John Davidson Rockefeller III, run through the Grand Jury rolls.

TOMORROW: A Bankers' Lawyer in the Department of Justice Softens Charges Against the Wall Street Defendants.

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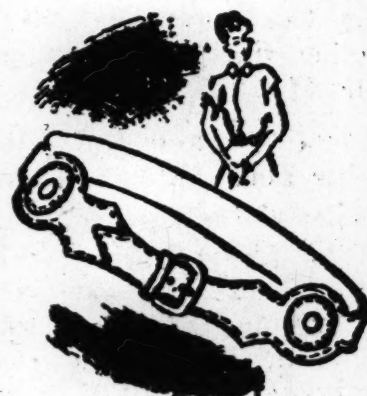
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British Women Visit USSR

By Allied Labor News

LONDON.

"THE WHOLE of our delegation is convinced that a completely false picture of the Soviet Union is given to the people of Britain," Muriel Coult, union official of the Civil Service Clerical Association, told the press here after the return of the 16-member British women's group invited to the USSR by the Soviet Anti-Fascist Women's Committee.

Dr. N. Johns, a physician and Labor Party candidate for Parliament from one of London's election districts, told newsmen that she had gone to Moscow with the delegation full of "deep ignorance" about Soviet life. This had led her to take along small comforts she was sure would not be available there. Now, she said, she was "ashamed" of her ignorance.

She showed reporters a menu she had picked up in the workers' lunch room of a Soviet tobacco factory which offered six choices for a first course, 11 for a second and three for dessert, as well as separate dishes for workers on special diets.

Dr. Johns said British doctors, who often regard themselves as "exalted people," would be given a "good lesson" if they saw, as she did, that miners in the USSR were paid a good deal more than the basic wage of a newly graduated physician.

MRS. HALIDAY, secretary of the Watford Cooperative Political Committee, said all women workers in the USSR got a pension of 80 percent of their last wage at the age of 55, while men were pensioned at 60.

Mrs. Stein, a statistician from Edinburgh University, spoke of the reconstruction of Stalingrad, which the group visited. "They are rebuilding permanent housing, which shows their determination to have a peaceful future," she said, "otherwise they would not build just to have things blown to bits. . . I had no idea what a concentration of 2,000 German bombers could do to a place until I visited Stalingrad. Not only were buildings damaged; there were no buildings left, not even a paving stone. Since 1943 they have rehoused thousands, built hospitals, theaters, schools and universities."

HILDA VERLIN, a newspaperwoman from Ireland, said she had been impressed by the opportunities for women. "There is no position which they cannot attain," she said. "They have real freedom in their way of life; real equality in every way."

All delegates noted the goods available in Soviet shops and the prices charged. Iris Morley, who had lived in the USSR before, said prices were much lower than when she was last in Moscow in 1947. There had been a reduction of 60 percent on the prices of most goods since March this year.

Mrs. F. Grumble, leader of the delegation, said the women had planned their own program. The delegation had seen everything it wanted to see. To this Miss Coult added that all the women had "good eyesight and hearing" and no one could have duped them.

"Before we left," Mrs. Grumble said, "the Soviet Anti-Fascist Committee told us to be critical when we returned if we had things to criticize; they told us to say exactly what we thought; which is what we have done. We love Britain, we are proud to be British, we want the British people to have the same opportunities."

Answering a newsman who asked for criticism, Miss Morley said the Russians "had no idea of fashion."

IN THE COURSE of the interview, the delegates issued a challenge to the former head of the British information publication in Moscow, British Ally, to debate publicly with them the proposition: "That the picture of Soviet life is deliberately misrepresented in the press of this country."

As if to prove this contention, none of the big commercial papers which had sent reporters to the delegation's press conference carried a line about it the next morning.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

How to Get New Subs

Bronx

Editor, Daily Worker:

To all who are interested in stemming the tide of reaction and fighting for peace by bringing the truth to the attention of the American workers, I should like to suggest a sure-fire method of obtaining new "Worker" readers.

In line with your article of Nov. 16, showing the difference between the Daily Worker and the other newspapers, I have brought this to the attention of other people in a very concrete form by making a scrapbook in which I displayed newspaper clippings as the Daily Worker prints it versus the news as printed in other papers. For instance, I displayed the following articles:

Prior to the elections, on Nov. 7, the Daily Worker was the

only newspaper to warn the people of the threatened 15 percent rent hike. Not until after the elections, on Nov. 10, did the New York Post unearth the news of this rent hike set into motion by Joseph D. McGoldrick, Gov. Dewey's rent administrator.

On victims of jimcrow, frame-ups, etc., usually only the Daily Worker brings these facts to the public.

On the international news, and on the labor front, etc.—here, too, my scrapbook shows startling omissions and/or distortions committed by the capitalist press.

Armed with these newspaper clippings neatly arranged in chronological order, I find no difficulty convincing workers that, be they Democrats, Republicans or Liberals, they need to read the Daily Worker in order to protect their interests.

MONA

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson says: "Sending quick replacements to Korea is difficult and the Army is breaking promises to reservists who are off with only a 21-day 'refresher' course, disregarding the point system." He cites the "low morale among reservists. Pearson adds that 'the Army forgot to provide Winter oil, so jeeps in Korea use Summer-grade oil, and there is a lot of jeep trouble at the front.' And, 'President Truman will probably relent and appoint an Ambassador to Spain.'"

THE TIMES says: "There are very good reasons why the McCarran Act should be very considerably changed." But the Times won't say why, because the Communist Party has explicitly explained what it finds wrong with the Act, and the Times can't possibly be found agreeing.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Wiegand sees world peace as "delusions

and illusions." He wants a "far-sighted" policy of "realism," based on "the right treaty of peace and an alliance with Japan."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Gaston Coblentz writes from Belgrade that "Congressional refusal" of another loan to Tito would "represent a colossal failure for the Marshall," and "confidence in him would be shaken from the top to the bottom of the party organization." Is everything clear now? Tito's Yugoslavia is a genuine, non-Soviet Communist state, only it faces collapse anytime Wall Street holds up a payment.

The Trib's Raymond J. Blair reports from Chicago that, with the expulsion of the leftwing unions, "CIO conventions have become almost as listless as the AFL's. Issues were decided in committee and floor fights avoided. Most speakers, even Mr. Murray, got poor attention from bored delegates."

-R.F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Only 7 Negroes Among 500 CIO Delegates

CHICAGO.

WHEN PHILIP MURRAY opened the CIO's convention here, his chief boast was the achievement of "unity" in the CIO. With all opposition expelled, he scanned the faces of those before him and felt positive there wasn't one wearing a delegate badge who opposed him.

A mere glance at the convention tables was enough to show, however, that Mr. Murray and his people haven't made unity with the Negro members of the CIO. Of more than 500 delegates seated only seven, according to my checkup, are Negroes. Three came from the United Transport Service Employees, which is virtually an all-Negro union in composition; one each from packing, maritime and government employees and a seventh whose identity I have, at this writing, not been able to establish.

The unions with the largest blocks of Negro membership, with auto and steel each estimated to have at least 100,000 Negro members, sent all-white delegations. Negro representation never has been good at the CIO's conventions. With the exclusion of the progressive-led unions from whose ranks most of the Negro delegates usually came, the situation became rotten. I don't mean to imply, however, that everything is perfect in that respect in the progressive-led unions. They, too, have a long way to go to meet the problem as progressives should.

THE NEGLIGIBLE NUMBER of Negro delegates was not only a measure of the attitude to Negroes but it was also a measure of the "democracy" in the CIO. A conservative estimate would put the CIO's Negro membership at least at 10 percent.

Ironically, the convention also marked the CIO's 15th anniversary. Some speakers nostalgically referred to the stormy days in the 1937-37 sweep of the CIO through the open shop steel, auto, packing, rubber and other industries. Some said the CIO needs that old spirit very much today. But, recalling these days, I remember the universal acclaim of the active and leading role of Negro workers in the organizing and strike movements.

Numerous Negroes rose to top and lower-line leadership in those days. The acclaim of the old-line AFL officials that Negroes don't have ability to lead or that white workers won't accept them as leaders, was being shattered in practice. Who could have imagined then that by 1950 only seven Negroes would break through with voting rights into the CIO's convention?

The fact is, as anyone who knows the steel, auto, rubber and other of the major CIO unions will bear out, that there are hundreds of Negro members of leadership caliber—both right and left—in all those spheres, and certainly in no lesser proportion than among the whites. The situation is better in the locals where the dead hand of top leadership isn't felt as much. But the delegates to the conventions are named by international executive boards who bear the chief responsibility.

THE RESOLUTION on discrimination passed by the convention and the one speech on it—by Walter Reuther—cast more light on the situation. The resolution sees segregation "crumbling" and takes comfort in some instances of success against jimcrow as evidence of "progress," when it should see a worsening of the general picture for the big majority of the Negro and other peoples subject to discrimination.

But it was Reuther who revealed the main reason why the rightwing leadership wants anti-discrimination resolutions. He said "discrimination on the home front in America has given the Communists the most powerful weapon they have" against U. S. foreign policy. And, he added, "it is more powerful than an H-Bomb."

It does not enter the Reuther mind that the primary object of such resolutions is to wipe out an injustice against 15,000,000 people. REGARDLESS OF THE EFFECT ON FOREIGN POLICY. He isn't thinking of the men and women who can't enter places, or take a seat, or work or get promoted, as do people of a lighter shade skin. He is only worried on the effect their plight has on peoples of other countries to whom he is trying to sell Truman's foreign policy.

And the Reuthers and Murrys have the gall to charge that it is the Communists who "exploit" the plight of the Negro people.

COMING: The Big Tax Swindle . . . by Bernard Burton . . . in the weekend Worker

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Bankers Who Kill

WHO MURDERED THE LONG ISLAND railroad wreck victims? The answer is easy. The banker-financiers who run the Pennsylvania Railroad murdered them.

Their accomplices in crime were the servile stooges of the Public Service Commission, headed by B. Feinberg, author of the "anti-Communist" Feinberg Law. The trustees, whose job is to protect the profits of the banker clique in Pennsy, are equally guilty.

Miners are often killed this way, too, as corporation pirates save money on safety devices. The LIRR also saved money this way to pay for the loot that the Pennsy road gouges out of the smaller road. Hundreds of families weep today because of this Pennsy-gouged loot.

Dewey is merely kidding around with this tragedy.

The Communist Party of Queens and Nassau properly calls for the arrest and trial of the financiers and politicians responsible! It demands government seizure, but not at the swollen values of the Pennsy bonds and stocks. It demands full recompense by the road to all the families of the victims. Unless these measures are taken, there will be more murders for the sake of Pennsy profits, with banker-controlled politicians doing nothing to prevent them.

Bring Our Boys Home

WE WANT TO GET our American boys now fighting and dying in Korea home by Christmas.

There is only one way to do that.

That is to put and end to this rotten war without a moment's delay, to call off the killing, burning, bombing and machinegunning immediately.

And this means that the American people should make it unmistakably clear to the State Department and the Pentagon generals that the country is sick and tired of the endless casualty lists, now at the 30,000 mark, in a war for which there can be no justification.

As the Chinese delegation prepares to speak at the UN today, the way opens up for a bring-the-boys-home by Christmas peace settlement.

GEN. MacARTHUR IS CLEARLY AFRAID that peace may come to Korea, that his military adventures along the Chinese border will be brought to a halt.

MacArthur is STEPPING UP THE WAR along the Korea-China border just as China prepares to push for peace in the UN.

MacArthur calls his NEW ATTACKS a scheme to bring the boys home by Christmas! He promises "peace" by a plan to obliterate the entire Korean people in the next few weeks! Does he expect Americans to swallow this hoax? Does he expect us to forget that Korea is unconquerable, that its guerilla fighters are already a formidable force?

MacArthur is pushing MORE WAR behind a "peace-by-Christmas" promise because he knows that the GI's and the American people are fed up with this useless and anti-democratic war against a people seeking only to be free and independent.

THE WAY TO GET OUR BOYS HOME by Christmas is to compel Washington to end the farce whereby the great Chinese nation of 475,000,000 is illegally kept out of the UN.

The way to save our boys from further danger is to replace the MacArthur-Dulles adventures in Asia with a program for sitting down with China, with the Korean people's democratically chosen representatives, to work out a peace settlement after the withdrawal of the invading armies now devastating the country.

The warmakers call this "appeasement" and "black-mail."

But the blackmail comes from Washington which threatens China with bombing if it does not accept the presence of alien armies on its Manchurian borders. Is it "appeasement" to grant to China its plain legal place in the UN? On the contrary, the refusal to seat China is the worst kind of pro-war appeasement of the Chiang reactionaries and the McCarthyites yawping for war against China.

With the Chinese delegation pressing for peace, we have an immense opportunity to halt the horrible bloodshed in Korea and get our boys home for Christmas. Let us insist that this be done!



Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie (standing), president of the World Defenders of Peace, addresses the World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

The Bankers Are Amazed At Puerto Rico 'Unrest'

By Labor Research Association

THE FINANCIAL SECTION of the New York Times, Nov. 5, carried an article headlined: "Political Unrest in Puerto Rico Shock to Financial Circles Here." The writer, Paul Heffernan, says the bankers have approved the "economic progress" ex-

perienced in Puerto Rico during the past decade, and shown their approval by floating over \$100,000,000 in Puerto Rico public utility and other bonds.

"That the Munoz Marin regime," says Heffernan, "should be challenged by a flare-up of violence in the face of the administration's repeated success in financing continued expansion of the island's public power and sanitation plant in the private financial markets is something which the security ties world finds wholly mystifying."

Actually, this is just about as mysterious as the resistance of a forest animal to the tiger who sticks his teeth into him.

THE FACT IS that the \$100,000,000 of loans represents but one facet of a process of intensified exploitation of Puerto Rico by Wall Street during recent years. The other side of this coin is the suffering and poverty of the Puerto Rican people.

The additional credits from the U. S. bankers mean an additional burden of interests, on top of the already onerous super-profits sweated out of the Puerto Rican people.

The sugar corporations take large profits out of the island. The shipping companies, which completely monopolize transportation of essential goods, take another toll. The U. S. banking and insurance companies, which virtually monopolize the financial life of the country, also get their share. The unchartered airlines which carry Puerto Rican laborers to the continent add to the burden.

A partial accounting of these tolls is contained in the Balance of Payments Yearbook of the International Monetary Fund. During the seven years, 1941-1948, it reports, Puerto Rico exported goods valued at \$998 million.

During the same period the NET outpayments on foreign investments, transportation, insurance, banking and other services, and foreign travel, amounted to \$188 million. That is, almost one-fifth of the value of exported goods, the main production of the island, went as a toll to Wall Street. (This is a quite incomplete accounting, as it makes no attempt to uncover various forms of hidden profits, such as the extra-high monopoly prices charged Puerto Ricans for U. S. goods.)

THE "DEVELOPMENT" program of the Munoz Marin

government has been the very opposite of a genuine development program. Instead of helping establish national industry to meet national needs, it has set up a Wall Street owned sweatshop industry, producing with raw materials imported from the U. S. and sending the products back to the U. S. to serve the continental market.

The Puerto Rican Industrial Development Corp., an agency of the Munoz Marin government, lends money to new U. S.-owned enterprises. This is somewhat as if the workers in a very low-wage shop scraped together the capital for their employer. In addition, the Puerto Rican government grants these new enterprises complete tax exemption until June, 1959. In its advertising brochure, the development company shows prospective investors how this tax exemption alone can increase their net profits by one-half.

Even more helpful to the mainland companies is the wage level. The official minimum wage scales—which tend to be the maximum—range from 15 cents to 40 cents an hour, even though the individual production of the workers compares favorably with that of U. S. workers. So the low wages mean that much extra profits.

THE SAME Times article that expresses Wall Street's amazement points out that 75

new companies have gone into Puerto Rico under these special conditions; that the net profits of manufacturing companies there amounted to slightly less than \$30,000,000 in 1940, but has tripled since.

In its initial stages, the industrial development company reflected to a limited extent the desire of the people for genuine independence. It set up a cement, a glass, a paper and a clay products factory.

But on Oct. 20, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE reported: "Puerto Rico's industrial future, already keyed to the pattern of American 'free enterprise,' enters a new range of development this month with the announcement that the government's Industrial Development Co. has completed negotiations for the sale of four factories it had been operating for several years."

The successful bidder was the Terre family of Ponce, P. R. But while these factories are nominally owned by the Puerto Rican capitalists, the new owners will be dependent on Wall Street for financing, materials, and ocean transportation.

The sale of the factories under present conditions means the abandonment of the pretense by the Munoz Marin Government of concern for ending the lopsided dependent character of the Puerto Rican economy.

Soviet Sales Up 37 Percent

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Telepress).—Sales of manufactured goods in the third quarter of this year were 37 percent above sales in the corresponding period last year, the Central Statistical Department of the Soviet Government announces.

Food sales rose by 37 percent above last year's figure, including a rise in sugar consumption of nearly one-third and of animal fats by over one-half.

The following are the main categories of consumer goods in which sales increases were recorded (figures are the percentages above the corresponding period last year): Cotton cloth 33, woollens 36, silks 39, readymade clothes 41, knitted clothes 33, socks and stockings 48, leather footwear 50, household soap 52, toilet soap over 100.

Increases in output (in percentages) over the same period last year were for the most important branches of industry: Steel 17, coal

11, electric energy 15, automobiles 44, tractors 39, cement 24.

Output of industry as a whole for the first nine months of this year rose by 22 percent over the same period last year.

Describing the grain harvest as having reached last year's level despite unfavorable weather conditions in some parts, the returns show that up to the end of September this year, Soviet farmers received 130,000 new tractors, 66,000 combines, 66,000 motortrucks enabling machine tractor stations to work 18 percent more land mechanically than last year.

During 1950, 500,000 young specialists graduated with qualifications from technical schools and other places of higher education including 236,000 engineers, technicians, agronomists and economists, and 264,000 teachers, doctors and other specialists in cultural and welfare fields.

Lawyers Guild Blasts Un-Americans as Chief Danger to Democracy

Through its president, Thomas I. Emerson, the National Lawyers Guild released today an 18-page printed "Reply to the Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities." The reply charges that the committee is "the chief instrument for undermining the whole democratic process in the United States."

It asserts that the committee has engaged in a "deliberate effort to obscure the issues, to distort the facts, to harass and repress new ideas, to substitute fear for reason. . . . In place of a just and orderly method of procedure it has flagrantly violated the basic rules of fair play."

The reply describes the various activities and policies of the Guild in behalf of strengthening our democratic institutions; in seeking to help assure the availability of legal services to all Americans; to eliminate all forms of segregation and discrimination; to assure fair employment practices; to promote universal respect for human rights through the UN Declaration of Human Rights, and the UN Genocide Convention; to maintain unimpaired the vital substance of the Bill of Rights by opposing all efforts to restrain the free expression of opinion, and free association; to promote greater economic democracy by supporting the extension of social security coverage to all gainfully employed Americans with benefits adequate to provide for minimum needs, federal aid to education, fair labor standards, tax legislation equitably distributing the costs of government on the basis of ability to pay, etc.

'PARTY LINE'

Referring to the assertion that the Guild promulgated the Communist Party line, the Guild answers: "At a certain point our immediate policies and actions are similar to those of the Communist Party. So are the policies and actions of every other liberal organization. So, at times, are the policies and actions of the Republican, Democratic and other non-Communist parties."

"This does not mean that we support the Communist Party or that we support other doctrines held by the Communist Party. Our position is an independent one. But we will not be deterred from pursuing our objectives by the incidental fact of whether or not our position happens at any point to be similar to or dissimilar from that of anyone else. . . . The National Lawyers Guild is not a Communist organization, nor a Communist front organization, nor dominated by Communists. . . ."

"Because the Guild is conscious of the necessity for freedom and decency in human affairs and the integrity of individuals, it unequivocally opposes authoritarian measures and practices, and the doctrines and methods of authoritarianism. The Guild unreservedly rejects any abridgement of freedom of thought, speech, assembly, or worship, or any of the fundamental rights set forth in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, wherever such abridgement may occur, whether in the United States, the Soviet Union, or elsewhere."

Regarding the assertion that it has provided legal defense for Communists, the reply points out that the Guild has never defended any accused persons in litigation, but it has sought to assist the courts by filing briefs as friend of the court to discuss important con-

stitutional questions without regard to the individuals who happen to be involved.

RIGHTS OF COMMUNISTS

The reply declares, "Today it is most often the rights of Communists that are infringed. But the abridgment of the rights of Communists today becomes embodied in the law and constitutes the precedent for abridgment of the rights of other groups tomorrow. We have also frequently defended the legal rights of non-Communists. We propose to continue this policy. We will not abandon our defense of civil liberties merely because it subjects us to illogical and irresponsible charges from the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Analyzing "the undemocratic and Un-American methods by which the committee has sought to support its conclusions," the reply points to:

(1) The failure of the committee to appraise the actions of the Guild on their merits; (2) the intemperate and one-sided nature of the report; (3) the omission of known facts relevant even under the committee's standards; (4) the misstatements of fact, misrepresentations and distortions, and unsupported generalizations contained in the report of the committee; (5) its constant references to Guild activities on the basis of news items appearing in the Daily Worker when the official publications and statements of the Guild, available to the committee are obviously the best source, and other newspapers covered substantially the same news items; (6) its employment of "guilt" by association; (7) its subjective and narrow standards of what is "subversive" which are so broad as to encompass any opposition to the committee's views, an opposition shared with the Guild by the whole liberal movement in the United States.

Chinese Students Say U.S. People Ask Peace

CANTON, Nov. 28 (NCNA).—"America as we see it" is the title of a statement issued by Tiao Kai-chih and 87 other Chinese students who arrived in Canton from America.

"Hysteria reigns supreme in the United States," reads the statement. "Wall Street's intensified war preparations and reactionary propaganda are driving the country along the road to war."

"The billionaires of America have amassed huge war fortunes during the last two wars. Now, threatened by economic crisis, they are aiming at a third world war. World domination is the aim of these warmongers who dream of making the Pacific an American lake."

"But," the statement adds, "the majority of the American people are honest folk who want peace. Before we left the United States, many American friends said to us: 'Please tell the Chinese people that we are their sincere friends no matter what the attitude of our Government towards China is.'"

Measure Nucleus Of Gold Atom

CHICAGO, — University of Illinois scientists reported Friday that the nucleus of an atom of gold is three-tenth of a trillionth of an inch in diameter. The report was made at a meeting of the American Physical Society.

The scientists said their data tended to support the theory that positively-charged protons and uncharged neutrons are mixed together in a ball-shaped mass to form the atomic nucleus. Another theory is that the protons exist as a shell around a center of neutrons.

CP Urges Protests on McCarran Star Chamber

Telegrams of protest and other forms of mass action were urged yesterday by the national committee of the Communist Party against the usurpation by the Subversive Control Board of the power to try a political party. The Communist Party statement, signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman, and Gus Hall, national secretary, follows:

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

For the first time in American history, a political party as such has been formally ordered to stand trial. The order takes the form of the Attorney General's petition to the so-called Subversive Activities Control Board, asking that it proceed against the Communist Party as provided in the McCarran Act.

This new document differs in some significant aspects from the infamous 1948 indictment of the Communist leaders subsequently convicted of alleged violation of the Smith Act.

The Foley Square trial was an attempt to maintain the pretense that, in accord with American tradition and practice, only an individual can be brought to trial in our country. Even that pretense has now been abandoned. The U. S. Constitution and its Bill of Rights have been so far superseded by the McCarran Act that it is now possible for the Attorney General to prefer against an American working class party charges that cover the whole 31 years of its legal existence—and to propose that a governmental body of political appointees pass on those charges. This is the same Attorney General who, but a few weeks ago, warned against "alleged guardians of Americanism" who would "prescribe an orthodoxy of opinion, and stigmatize as disloyal all who disagree with or oppose them. He acted with the authority of the same President who said, in his veto message, that the application of the McCarran Act 'can be the greatest danger to freedom of speech, press and assembly, since the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798.'"

In their pending Supreme Court challenge to the constitutionality of the Smith Act, the 11 Communist leaders are repeating what they said at earlier stages of their trial—no court, no jury, but only the electorate—the people—has the right to pass judgment on the policies, program, and practice of a political party.

Yet even as the Supreme Court prepares to render its opinion in the historical Smith Act case, the bipartisans who share government power propose to arrogate to themselves the authority to judge an opposition political party—and to do so through the instrument of a board from which trade unionists and Negroes are excluded and whose members must themselves satisfy the Senate that they have no "taint" of liberalism or open-mindedness on the questions at issue.

The timing of the Attorney General's action underlies the sinister purposes of this whole proceeding. This step toward rigorous enforcement of the law which President Truman vetoed comes at a moment when the American people are increasingly showing their alarm over the war provocations of this same government. It is a further step toward silencing every peace advocate in the United States, and outlawing with the Communist Party all sections of the people's developing peace movement.

ALL THOUGHTFUL Americans should take special note of such charges leveled against the Communist Party as that it advocated "a program of united front action to combat fascism and nazism"; supported the Greek patriots and supports the national liberation struggles of the peoples of Indo-China, Burma and the Philippines; opposed the now admitted intervention of the U. S. government in the Italian elections of 1948; favors the outlawing of atomic weapons; and opposes the renazification and remilitarization of Western Germany and Japan, etc.

The Attorney General charges

that these and other peace policies of the Communist Party are "criminal" because they coincide with the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Non-Communists Americans who find themselves in agreement with these views—and who favor the admission of the Chinese People's Republic into the UN and a speedy end to the war in Korea—are to be held similarly "guilty."

Thus we see in this petition the beginning of an endless chain forged to shackle millions of Americans through a process of charging them with the collective "crime" of sharing the desire to impose their will for world peace.

IN ADDITION to being timed to meet the needs of Wall Street's reckless drive toward a third world war, the Attorney General's petition was timed with an eye to the coming special session of Congress. In this respect, it serves a two-fold purpose. First, the Truman forces are as usual trying to answer the McCarthy extremists by outdoing them in pro-fascist and anti-Soviet deeds. Second, the Democrats are joining the Republicans in an effort to immobilize and divide the powerful and growing popular movement for repeal of the McCarran Act when Congress convenes.

The Communist Party believes it necessary to alert the American people, and in the first place labor and the Negro people, to the fact that a new stage in the struggle against McCarranism and McCarthyism has now been inaugurated. This stage greatly increases the danger that the Communist Party will be outlawed, and that pro-fascist reaction will succeed in further destroying all civil rights in the United States. It is thus a crucial stage in the struggle to check the headlong rush toward full-scale atomic war, and the establishment of a full-fledged fascist dictatorship.

The Communist Party will utilize every available legal channel through which this pro-fascist conspiracy against the Bill of Rights and peace can be combated. At the same time we Communists warn that the people must put their main reliance on their own independent and united mass action, rather than on government boards, Congress or the Courts.

Virtually every trade union,

every liberal, civic and church group, as well as the main organizations of the Negro and Jewish people, are on record against the vicious McCarran Act. It was a foregone conclusion that the first big test would come when an attempt was made to enforce this law's political "Star of David" registration provisions against the Communist Party, its members and sympathizers. But every opponent of the McCarran Act knew from the beginning that the rights of the whole American people hang on the outcome of this test.

BY ITS Goebbels-like charges of Soviet domination, the Attorney General's petition seeks to divert public attention from the menace of the McCarran Act and to isolate the Communist Party from that endless chain of future victims of which it is an inseparable part. The pro-fascist architects of the McCarran Act, and those who are following its blueprint, must be thwarted in this attempt. Despite all political differences, those who would defend the Bill of Rights must now act together—without delay.

The White House and Congress should be deluged with resolutions, letters and telegrams. Emergency people's conferences should be convened on a city, state and national scale. The people and their organizations should demand a hearing in the press and over the radio.

Protest the Subversive Control Board's usurpation of the power to try a political party! Demand that this illegal fascist proceeding be halted! Tell Congress to repeal the McCarran Act—NOW!

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER


GUS HALL

For the National Committee
C. P. U. S. A.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PROGRESSIVE FAMILY TODAY," is the subject of a lecture and discussion tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Lecturer: Mr. Mark Tarall. "CHINA, KOREA AND WORLD POLITICS," is the subject of lecture, Tuesday morning at 10:45 a.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Lecturer: Mr. Israel Epstein.



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L. I. R. R.

(Continued from Page 1)
scapegoat, as usual. The motor-man, Jacob Kiefer, was acquitted by a jury, however.

Evidence indicated that the shabby signal equipment was out of order when the trains crashed.

The Pennsy lords have milked their Long Island Railroad subsidiary and let its equipment run down while the duPonts and Mellons got fatter and fatter.

Thus on Aug. 25, 1948, the Pennsy announced that it was appropriating \$216,700,000 to modernize its equipment and make travel safer.

But the Long Island railroad didn't get a dime of this money, according to press reports at the time.

Since then the Nassau County Transit Commission has given further details of the Pennsy's milking of the commuters' line. The Commission's findings might be summarized as follows:

The Pennsy charges the Long Island exorbitant fees for the use of the Pennsylvania station. It gives it the little end of the cut on joint use of the same tracks by the two railroads and on joint transfer of freight cars by water from Long Island City to New Jersey. And the Pennsy has used the Long Island's deficits to get tax cuts for the parent Pennsy company, without paying back anything to the little railroad.

As a result of these milking tactics, the Long Island was declared "bankrupt" last year at the request of the Pennsy-controlled management. The affair caused quite a smell. The "bankrupt" railroad was put in charge of a board of three trustees headed by David Schmuck, the Long Island manager, who had worked for the Pennsy road many years.

And the milking of the Long Island by high Pennsy station charges, etc., continued.

And the Pennsy collects most of the rest of the Long Island's operating revenue as interest on the little road's \$38,000,000 of bonds—which the Pennsy holds today.

The interest on these \$38,000,000 of bonds is an enormous burden on a railroad whose assets amount to only \$11,000,000.

The unsafe conditions continued as well. And 77 new graves were being dug last week while old Pierre S. duPont looked his orchids over again.

The American people are getting fed up with such callous behavior.

Storm

(Continued from Page 2)
many states. Fifty airline flights to eastern points were cancelled in Chicago.

STRONG WINDS

Strong winds that blew snow parallel with the ground raged in Illinois and Indiana on the western fringe of the storm. But at Mattoon, Ill., Howard Snow and Leatha Mae Storm announced that they will wed.

Although the cold speared deep into Florida, crop officials reported that damage to the \$100,000,000 citrus crop and vegetable crop was slight.

Damage was heavy and thousands were driven from their homes by surging sea water along the New Jersey waterfront, while swelling tideswaters of the Delaware River wreaked similar havoc in Delaware. But only moderate flooding was expected along swollen rivers in eastern Pennsylvania.

Some schools were ordered closed today and many colleges in Ohio announced they would not open their doors.

5,500

(Continued from Page 2)
way. "But peace can be won and fascism can be defeated," he said, "by the united will of the young people."

Robeson described the crucial role of Negro youth in the struggle for peace, spoke of the Negro veterans who, like Isaac Woodward, had had his eyes gouged out as a reward for heroism.

Robeson told the audience the reason the State Department refused his son a passport to attend the World Peace Congress. It was due, he said, to their fear his son would tell the world what he saw in the USSR when he attended school there. "It would not help the warmongers," he said.

"As for myself," Robeson continued, "I gather strength from you. I shall keep on fighting until all the people in our land are freed."

The ovation for Miss Flynn showed where the young stand on the issue of the McCarran law. She was introduced as "The Rebel Girl," about whom Joe Hill had written his renowned song. They presented her a bouquet of roses as a token of their admiration and love.

So they greeted Fast, who said they lived in the greatest time of history, "the dawn of mankind's freedom." So they heard Leon Wofsy, LYL leader, who graphically described the warmakers' blueprint to militarize young America "without exception," even "the crippled," as he quoted a top-flight brass-hat.

Jeanie Griffith, head of the Harlem Labor Youth League welcomed the delegates to New York.

The moving cantata on Nat Turner was written by Roosevelt Ward, New York Negro youth leader. It won first prize in the cultural competition the League fostered nationally.

Enemies of the youth sought to sabotage the meeting by warning the dance orchestra their union cards would be lifted if they played. The musicians regretfully complied. Though there was no dance, the youth left the meeting in high spirits. Every effort, they knew, had been made to halt the meeting, to frighten them, but they held the meeting and they were not frightened.

CCNY BETTER

(Continued from Back Page)
won 70-64, closer than expected, but the notion here is that Rhody is much better than it's been since Ernie Calvary's days, and the Setonians will come along as one of the very good teams, though perhaps a year away from the elite. Walt Dukes spelled the difference. The tall Negro soph from Rochester dominated the boards, fed off nicely, and twisted home 19 points, one more than a very good looking floor leader named Reagan. Rhody had a lot of hustle and some pretty good players, notably Stewart, a teammate of Roth and Cohen of CNY on the championship Erasmus team of '48. They should do well in their class.

NOTES: With the prestige of the tourney wins, someone at CCNY broke down and bought the girl cheerleaders a set of new dresses, very spiffy light lavender... the City players evidently scorn superstition, adopting different numbers from the tourney team...

Seton Hall fans were noticeably for St. Francis in the second game. The goodly delegation of Rhode Island followers who hung around for a look at City were seen nodding in admiration... the crowd of over 10,000 on the night of a hurricane proved that the college game has more interest in this town than the pro. The City gallery was solidly filled—at student prices—as usual... the caliber of basketball in both games was above the usual for this time of year... if two players like Roman and Warner came into town with a visiting team there would be more superlatives in the papers than you find now.

Hall

(Continued from Page 2)
a minority took the initiative and won the people to progressive ways, Hall said. But he warned that tradition is not enough.

Hall urged the youth to develop an anti-fascist movement centered around the defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Too often there is a tendency to underestimate the sensitivity by youth on this question, Hall said. The youth movement, in addition to the will to fight, the confidence and victory, must provide leadership that can mold the broadest coalition of young peoples for peace and democracy, Hall declared. This can be done through the establishment of unity on many separate issues and levels, he cited.

Hall, as well as Henry Winston, National Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, and Betty Gannett, National Educational Director of the Communist Party, received gold pins of honorary membership. All were given an ovation. Winston brought the Puerto Rican leader, Eugenio Cuevas Arbona to the platform, and embraced him.

Winston said "when we speak of destroying the monster, American imperialism, we must turn first to aid our Puerto Rican brothers to win their independence."

The second day of the convention, Saturday, was taken up with a series of panels. These dealt with the following questions: Negro youth, teen-agers, college students, industrial youth, women, and national groups.

They also heard reports on organization and education.

On Sunday, the various panels reported on their work. They brought out proposals for immediate youth action.

The most important panel—that on young industrial panel—endorsed a proposal for a month's severance pay for draftees. It urged that white chauvinism as well as the ideas of American supremacy be combated among young workers. It proposed a fight for higher upgrading for Negro workers and equal pay for equal work among Negro women.

It called on the unions to strengthen their organization among young workers and urged sports programs for them. It asked that they provide young people with leadership opportunities.

The panel on Negro youth, for example, made a series of proposals which included the following: the LYL in its fight for peace and freedom should help the struggle of the Negro youth in its needs. It should build Paul Robeson's new paper, "Freedom," for unity of Negro and white. It should campaign nationally against jimcrow in the Armed Forces and help eliminate it in and around army camps. The LYL should give full support to its members in the South fighting to ban the Ku Klux Klan and jimcrow.

The teen-age panel urged their older brothers and sisters to realize that the ruling class is out "to win our minds and our bodies." The reporter for this panel reminded the convention his generation was brought up in the spirit of anti-fascism. He urged that a national Teen-Age division be created immediately.

The panel on women stressed the need to apply particular attention to the special problems of their sex. They focused attention on the "triply-oppressed Negro women—who are exploited as women, as workers, as Negroes."

The National Group Panel urged that a sports and cultural program for work be carried on consistently among the Puerto Rican, Italian, Polish, Jewish, Mexican and Croatian youth.

This panel said one of the principal problems is to meet the propaganda of white chauvinism and national chauvinism.

The report on education among youth by Joe Buchhold urged members to "speak up."

It is characteristic of young people that they are eager to learn. They have opinions that are not so fixed.

that they can't be changed, that in the marketplace of ideas they can be convinced and won over to progress.

He said the LYL must reach out, provide discussion, thought, give answers, and provide leadership.

"All this is a two-way proposition. We must learn as we offer suggestions and a program for action."

Buchhold urged the youth "to expand our own understanding of Socialism."

The Resolutions Committee brought in more than 20 resolutions which included: one for the North Carolina delegation urging increased struggle against the Klan and all terrorists; one from Brooklyn, condemning the arrest of five young people for painting the word peace on the street some months ago; one from Queens condemned the management of the Long Island Railroad responsible for the terrible accidents there. The Illinois delegation urged more work among farm youth.

Greetings were sent to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, to the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Organization, to the youth organization of Puerto Rico and to the 20 organizations of young people throughout the world which had cabled the convention greetings.

16 Deportation

(Continued from Page 3)
Los Angeles.

Miss Stevenson is one of the 4 McCarran victims being held without bail on Terminal Island.

The American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, which is conducting the fight both in and outside the courts for the right of these foreign born residents to remain in America and become citizens, pointed out that not a single one of the persons being persecuted by the McCarran raiders is guilty of any crime.

"They are all legal residents of this country," the committee stated, "and we are continuing the fight to see that they remain here as legal residents."

WFTU Celebrates Fifth Anniversary

PARIS (ALN).—Celebrating the fifth anniversary of its founding, the World Federation of Trade Unions announced that it now has 78 million members, through affiliated unions, as compared with 65 million in 1945.



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42 Million In China's Unions

PEKING (ALN).—Unions affiliated with the All-China Federation of Labor now have over four million members, figures released by the ACFL reveal. "This is far higher than the previous peak union membership in China (2½ million in the 1925-27 period) and over six times top membership of "labor front" unions during the 20-year rule of Chiang Kai-shek. Industrial workers still form a very small part of China's population. Organization in the big cities now runs to between 60 percent and 90 percent. Railroads are almost completely organized, with union membership of 92 percent of all workers employed. Altogether, about 30 percent of all wage earners, including those in manual work and handicrafts, are now unionized. The last named groups of workers are widely scattered over the country and through many thousands of small enterprises.

Gary Passes FEPC Law

GARY, Ind., Nov. 28. — The Gary City Council, by a vote of 6 to 2, has passed a Fair Employment Practices law. Five Democrats and one Republican voted for and two Democrats against the anti-discrimination ordinance. For the fourth time since the FEPC fight began the City Council Chambers were packed and overflowing with Negro and white supporters of FEPC. The mass movement which developed for FEPC was so strong that the majority of the Council was compelled to vote for it or face defeat in the City Spring elections.

Another development flowing from the struggle for FEPC in this area is the hiring for the first time of a Negro woman for office work by the Inland CIO steel local. It is expected that the Youngstown and other locals will soon follow suit and hire Negro women in their offices.

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RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 5)

war. During the summer evenings this must be an ideal spot to spend a few leisure hours.

Across the river we saw a large tract of land on which they had begun the construction of a vast holiday center and water sports stadium.

English Studied

Walking back to our coach, we noticed a young girl with a book in English under her arm. We stopped her and were delighted to find she could speak our language. We kept our eyes open after that and noticed several others with the same book.

One of the things that impressed us was the large number of people, old and young, who could speak English and who were studying our language and literature, not only in Kiev, but wherever we went. If the stories we are told about the Soviet Government wanting its people to hate us were true, we wouldn't have found English such a popular language.

On our way in the coach we noticed a sports ground, where there were many young men and women playing games. We hadn't intended visiting this place, but we stopped the coach and all crowded out to see what was going on. It was the Kiev Dynamo sports ground and it was a well-appointed place, with pitches for basketball, volleyball, football; a running track, weight-lifting apparatus (we had a go at first!) and fencing. The girls playing basketball were strapping lasses and seemed very fit.

A group of young athletes in track costume, men and women, arrived at the track with their

instructor—a woman—and soon they were all loosening up before getting down to some real training. A young man and girl were using foils and she was giving him a very tough time, in spite of shouted advice and encouragement from the spectators.

Every large factory has its own sports ground, which must be a great asset to the workers.

Candy Plant

That evening we visited the Food Workers' Club, where with a full audience from the food industry, we enjoyed a performance of amateur talent by young workers. All this is organized by the trade union, the premises, etc., being paid for by the industry.

Next day we went to a girls' secondary school. Then to a factory making confectionery.

This factory employed 80 percent women. It had 1,800 workers all told and produced 85 tons of confectionery a day. The whole place had been smashed up by the Germans. Before going round the place, we all had to put on white coats. This was not by any means done to impress the visitors. Our experience all through our trip was that the Soviet people exercise scrupulous care over the hygienic handling of food and the cleanliness of their towns and buildings.

The factory produces various types of confectionery. We sampled some and found it of excellent quality. It has a workers' club, a clinic, kindergarten and nursery, an evening school and a training school for apprentices. They make their own boxes, some of them with repro-

ductions of famous Russian paintings.

The machinery we saw was mostly of an old type, although there was some that was quite up to date. We were able to form a judgment because one of our delegates came from a firm making certain types of machinery we saw in use here, while another had at one time some experience of food processing.

We spoke to the Director about his plant and he frankly acknowledged that they could do with some new machines. The position was improving, however, and there were now two factories in Kiev alone making confectionery plant. Altogether there were 22 confectionery factories in the Ukraine.

Conditions of work were good. The operatives were all dressed in clean white overalls

Tomorrow: Trip Through the Ukraine.

and wore clean white hats completely covering their hair. Once again we were impressed by the emphasis on study. A third of the workers were attending the technical school, and 120 were attending the professional school, where they will pass out as technically qualified confectionery producing specialists.

Factory Meals

Four out of five workers take their meals at the works' canteen. Charges were 90 kopecks for the soup, 1 rouble 60 kopecks for the meat and vegetable dish and 30 kopecks for the sweet. Holidays are the same as elsewhere, from 14 days minimum to 28 days maximum on full pay. There was a Pioneer Camp for the children of factory workers open from June to September, where the children could spend thirteen weeks' holiday in expert care.

We checked up on some of the questions we had asked elsewhere to see whether the same conditions applied everywhere and obtained the same answers. For example, we asked whether a worker could leave the job and were told that all that was required was two weeks' notice.

Average wages for operatives were 660 roubles a month, the highest being 1,300 roubles. Forewoman's wages were 1,200 to 1,600 roubles. They worked a six day week or 42 working hours, while apprentices did five hours a day with an hour extra for lunch. There was no overtime.

Price of Cocoa

Confectionery does not seem to have been very high on the list of priorities in the postwar plan of the Soviet authorities. This is understandable because there were so many other urgent things to be done. This no doubt is why confectionery and especially chocolates, are dearer in the Soviet Union than here. But when we asked about this, one citizen replied that Britain obtained cheap cocoa for making chocolate by paying very low wages to colonial people and that in the Soviet Union there were no colonial people any more. Everyone is given a living wage, including those who produce cocoa. Therefore the price is bound to be higher, until they can grow enough and mass-produce chocolates on a far bigger scale.

By far the most frequent question put to us on our way round the works was on peace. Several women asked us why Soviet children, many of them from the Ukraine, were still being kept in the British zone of Germany and I am afraid we were unable to give them a satisfactory reply. One woman told us she had lost her son. She said she wanted to speak seriously to us. None of them want war. Why were we

not doing more to preserve peace? There was no mistaking this women's sincerity. There were tears in her eyes when she spoke to us and I don't doubt that some of us were similarly affected.

Collective Farms

After our visit to the confectionery works, we packed into a coach and cars and set out for the "Red Partisan" collective farm in the village of Kozarovich in the Dyemorovo District of the Ukraine.

Our journey was along some lovely country and took us a little less than two hours. When we arrived in the real country we travelled over dirt roads and the dust was terrific. We were received by the collective farm chairman, a brawny son of the soil with a great sense of humor. He led the way into the collective farm meeting room. He spoke Ukrainian, so someone had to translate him into Russian before the Russian was translated into English.

He told us the story of his village. Before 1914 it had 360 houses. The year the war started it had 660. A collective farm was

organized in 1930. That was the year he himself became a collective farmer, having been a private farmer until then.

He said that the farmers became very rich. They owned collectively 200 horses, 360 cows and 530 pigs apart from the cattle each farmer owned personally. The Germans left nothing but ashes. All the cattle were taken to Germany. The farm buildings were smashed and even the orchards were thoroughly destroyed. That was the size of the problem these people had to tackle when peace was restored.

They received help from other parts of the Soviet Union. His exact words were: "Our Russian brothers helped us to restore our farm." They started with 40 cows, 2 pigs, 40 horses, and received gifts of cattle. In the five years that have passed, they have made good progress. They now have 520 cows, 180 horses and 570 pigs. Before the war they had no poultry. Now they have 1,800. Every farmer also owned his own cattle. There were now 660 cows personally owned compared with 620 prewar.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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RADIO

MORNING

9:00-WOR-Harry Penney
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WCBS-This is New York
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
9:30-WOR-Food-Alice W. McCann
WNBC-Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WCBS-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR-Composers' Varieties
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Henry Gladstone
WJZ-Mr. True Story
WCBS-Arthur Godfrey
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC-Break the Bank
WJZ-Modern Romances
WQXR-News: Prescott Robinson
WQXR-News: Aimee Lettinger
11:15-WOR-Rudy Valee Show
11:30-WNBC-Quick as a Flash, Quis
WCBS-Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC-David Baran
WQXR-Rosemary
WOR-Kate Smith

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony
WNBC-News Reports: Skitch
Henderson
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WCBS-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News, Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Bing Crosby
12:30-WOR-News: Luncheon at Serdi's
WNBC-Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS-Helen Trent
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS-Lurici Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS-Big Game
WQXR-News: Midday Symphony
1:15-WNBC-Dave Garroway
WCBS-Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
WOR-Hollywood Theatre
WNBC-Answer Man
1:45-WCBS-The Guiding Light
1:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Gloria Swanson
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-News Record Review
WNYC-Storyland
2:15-WCBS-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
WOR-Queen for a Day
WJZ-John B. Kennedy
WCBS-This is Nora Drake
WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
WQXR-Curtain at 4:30
2:45-WCBS-The Brighter Day-Sketch
WJZ-Peace of Mind
WQXR-Today in Music
3:00-WNBC-Lite Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Buddy Rogers
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS-Nona From Nowhere
WQXR-Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC-Road or Life
WCBS-Hilltop House
3:30-WCBS-Pepper Young's Family
T-Tello-Test
Hannibal Cobb
J-S-House Party
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Happy Felton
3:55-WCBS-Edie Adams
4:00-WNBC-Backstage With

WOR-Barbara Welles Show
WJZ-Nancy Craig
WCBS-Strike It Rich
WNYC-Music of the Theatre
WQXR-News: Music
4:15-WOR-Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC-Lorenzo Jones
WOR-Dean Cameron
4:45-WJZ-Pat Barnes
WNBC-Young Widder Brown
5:00-WNYC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Mark Trail
WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show
WQXR-Continental Melodies
WCBS-Galen Drake
5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
WJZ-Space Patrol
WOR-Challenge of the Yukon
WQXR-Cocktail Time
WCBS-Hits and Misses
5:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell
WCBS-Curt Massey
5:55-WJZ-Falstaff's Fables

EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Sengharr
WCBS-Allen Jackson
WOR-News-Lyle Van
WQXR-News: Music to Remember
6:15-WOR-Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ-Dorian St. George
WNBC-Answer Man
WCBS-You and the World
6:30-WOR-News Reports
WNBC-Ruby's Morgan
WCBS-Curt Massey
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire Show
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lomax
WCBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC-The Symphonette
WJZ-Edwin Hill
WCBS-Boulah
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR-News
WCBS-Jack Smith Show
WJZ-News
7:30-WJZ-Lone Ranger
WNBC-News of the World
WQXR-Jacques Fray
WCBS-Club 15
7:35-WNBC-Teddy Wilson
7:45-WNBC-One Man's Family
WOR-Kirkwood & Goodman
WCBS-Edward R. Murrow
8:00-WNBC-The Railroad Hour
WOR-Bobby Benson
WJZ-Inner Sanctum
WCBS-Star Playhouse
WQXR-News, Symphony Hall
8:30-WOR-Crime Fighters
WCBS-Arthur Godfrey
WJZ-Henry Taylor News
WNBC-Voice of Firestone
8:45-WJZ-Una Mae Carlisle
9:00-WNBC-Telephone Hour: Barbara
Gibson
WJZ-Martha Lou Harp
WNBC-Radio Theatre: Anne Baxter
9:30-WOR-War Front, Home Front
WQXR-Paul L. Ross, ALP
WJZ-Johnny Desmond
WNBC-Band of America
WQXR-Music
10:00-WNBC-NBC Orchestra
WJZ-United or Not
WCBS-My Friend Irma
WQXR-Night in Latin America
WOR-Frank Edwards
10:15-WOR-A. L. Alexander
WJZ-John B. Kennedy
10:30-WCBS-Bob Hawk
WOR-Show Show

HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

Informative Letter From Bill Mardo on Hollywood's Treatment of Sport Themes

Dear Dave:

I know you're always in the market for reader reaction, and I believe an item penned in your November 9 Hollywood column warrants a few critical comments. I refer to this note: "The Dizzy Dean Story being filmed by 20th Century Fox next spring with Dan Dailey as the screwball Cardinal who pitched his way to the top of his profession." . . .

A Hollywood version of Dean! I'm sure the pill will prove as bitter to swallow as was the miserable, phony concoction palmed off as The Babe Ruth Story, the scenario for which was written by Hearst's equally miserable and phony ugly hackling, Bob Considine.

HAD YOU pointed this out, Dave, that baseball and movie fans can only expect such similarly distorted pulpy tripe to emerge from The Dean Story, I'd have no bone to pick with you. But instead you unthinkingly lend yourself to what Hollywood will undoubtedly harp on when you too parrot and pass Dean off as a "screwball."

Now, Dave, I'd be the last to try and deny Dean his due. Dizzy was always great "copy." A colorful and flamboyant personality, a delicious sense of humor, all of it topped off by a bushel of loud confidence matched only by the man's wondrous abilities as one of the greatest pitchers of his day. If Dean did a lot of vocalizing, so have a lot of other truly great athletes, those, I mean, with the knowledge of their prowess and the supreme confidence in their ability to come through on it.

Yes, Dizzy Dean was a great and colorful athlete, with a lot of lovable braggadoccia in him. But a "screwball," Dave? No. Oh I daresay Hollywood's scripters will dig up every stunt Dizzy ever pulled in baseball, and probably a great many that he didn't, and he will indeed emerge the "screwball" and nothing else in the "Dean Story."

But let's take a closer look at this so-called screwball, Dave. Let's examine some of the things Dizzy did and said which I can guarantee will never find themselves in the Hollywood version of his life-story.

THIS "SCREWBALL" had his baseball life cut in less than half by the avaricious money-suckers who exploited his fabulous throwing arm by practically pitching him every day in the week and twice on Sundays. I refer to the St. Louis Card clubowners and front office, personified by pinch-penny Sam Breadon and the great humanitarian Branch Rickey. They, with an eye toward the ticket windows, pitched Dean dry in a few short years while he labored for something considerably less than a munificent paycheck. When Dizzy's arm was just about ready to fall off, the Messrs. Breadon and Rickey unloaded him to the unsuspecting Chicago Cubs for another bag of gold. In other words, the "screwball" Dean was a classic example of the manner in which a man's baseball talent was exploited with not a second's consideration for the playing life of the athlete himself.

Some 10 years later, long after his playing days were done with, Dean, the "screwball," was to unload a bombshell at a banquet when he passionately advised ballplayers to fight for every penny they could wring out of the clubowners. (This speech of Dean's incidentally, Dave, received the usual hush-hush treatment in our Free Press).

ANOTHER THING worth noting, Dave. The "screwball" Dean, born and bred in jimcrow Oklahoma, was just "screwy" enough to tell the Daily Worker in 1937, at a time when the subject was taboo and it took plenty of personal courage for a ballplayer to say what Dean said: "Satchel Paige is the greatest pitcher alive. I never saw the day when I could pitch as well as Paige." And then, unable to resist a typical Deanism, Diz added smilingly: "If me and Paige were on the same team we'd never lose a game." Dizzy knew whereof he spoke, for in his heyday Dean pitched against the jimcrowed Negro immortal in many a post-season barnstorming exhibition.

Any movie treatment of Dean worth its salt would have to deal with the aforementioned chapters of the man's career, and the movie would then become a rich and honest social document, exposing the seamy business side of baseball, depicting an athlete's championing of another athlete's right to play big league ball regardless of the color of his skin, the sordid exploitation of Dean himself, and his post-career blast at the men who rule baseball coupled with his eloquent support for the salary struggles of those in the ranks today.

Yes, that would make quite a movie, Dave, quite a "Dean Story." But I'm afraid it will never see the light of celluloid. It wouldn't quite fit the "popular" conception of a "screwball."

(More Tomorrow)

'Twas A FINE FILM BUT POOR BOOK

BICYCLE THIEVES, by Luigi Bartolini. Macmillan New York. 149 pp. \$2.50.

LUIGI BARTOLINI'S novel, The Bicycle Thieves (translated from the Italian by C. J. Richards) reaches these shores following the wide critical and popular acclaim which was inspired by the novel. It is an ironic situation. The reader of a fine novel announced for screening (we are obviously speaking of those distant days when fine novels might be bought for screening) has usually fretted, and with good reason, over the

violence due to be wrought on the book in the film treatment.

The situation here is quite the reverse. Bicycle Thief, as those who've seen the movie will attest, is a fine study of the shattering impact on an Italian worker and his family when his bike, an essential means of his livelihood is stolen.

The novel and its creative offspring do bear a superficial resemblance. But the movie gave social content and a poignant universality to a story which, in the novel, has none of these.

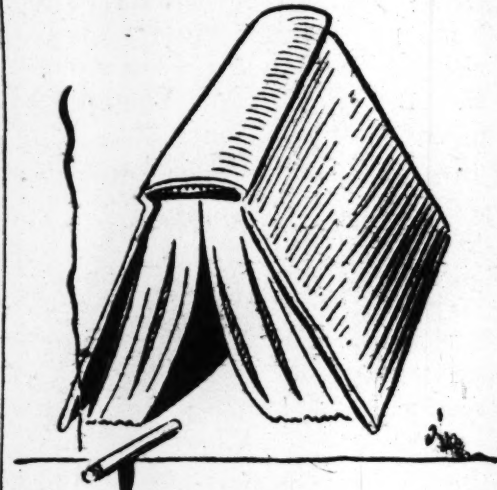
'The Brother' Sorry Novel By F. Feikema

THE BROTHER, by Feike Feikema. Doubleday. New York. \$3.50.

FEIKE FEIKEMA's first volume in a projected trilogy of novels was a solid interesting study of the student years of a talented young giant of a Midwesterner. The Primitive ended with its hero, Thurs Wraldsoan, leaving the arid atmosphere of Christian College for New York.

The second volume on the adventures of Thurs has now been published. It is a sorry piece of work. It is a crudely propagandistic diatribe against the effete, sinful, noisy, crowded East, the like of which is usually associated with rabble-rousing, hill country politicians, not with the kind of mature and talented artist Feikema has previously shown himself to be.

FEIKEMA doesn't like the New York slums or the dirty New York factories. Good. Neither do New York workers. But he is more concerned with offering nasty descriptions of the "rat-faced" workers than he is in exploring their con-



ditions or the beauty which, despite the slums, can be found in their lives if one only looks.

Feikema has also filled the pages of his novel with a degenerate crew of caricatures—it is impossible to call them people—which he palms off as representative "Communists."

The book ends with Thurs, having made his sex-obsessed way through New York's Village life, returning to the Midwest where, we are told, one can breathe pure air.

FEIKEMA has called his book The Brother, and has argued in it that his disaffection from Marxism is due to its failure to offer love and brotherhood. Yet this book is saturated with a contempt for people.

It is clear from The Brother, whether Feikema was consciously aware of it or not, that he was motivated by a scorn for the workingpeople who do not move as swiftly toward their liberation as Feikema thought they should and who have not yet attained all the spiritual qualities a class having humanity should presumably possess.

But this is not an original reaction. The number is legion of intellectuals who have violently dis-inherited the workingclass and the Marxists because they have not measured up to their impossible standards. Such intellectuals, curiously, always manage to adjust themselves to capitalism, which has not standards at all. —R.F.

STUDIOS CASH IN ON WAR AGAINST KOREA

"Hollywood enters the fray in savage battle for Seoul."

This headline from a local newspaper explains why movies aren't better than ever—and probably never will be.

Under the headline was a story by Aline Mosby, United Press Hollywood writer. She gave the fulsome details about "the biggest race in town today."

It's the scramble between rival studios to cash in first on the Korean war.

Three are ready now. And when they hit the screens, you can watch for another tumble in box office receipts, or an increase in the sale of nose clips.

COLUMBIA studio, for instance has *Rookie From Korea*. Miss Mosby says it is a quickie produced by Sam Katzman.

Katzman was a logical choice for the job. After his serials about Superman and Sir Galahad he would have no trouble at all with Gen. "Dugout Doug" MacArthur.

Miss Mosby quoted Katzman as saying: "We had them fighting in a jungle in the script, but the army said there wasn't any jungle in Korea. We changed it to wasteland."

"Wasteland—that's any section of Korea liberated by MacArthur's B-29s."

Lippert Productions, an independent outfit has *The Steel Helmet*. Writer-director Sam Fuller claims the credit—and no one in his right mind would try to take it away from him.

But that Fuller is a cutie. He got around the jungle-wasteland mix-up by having most of his effort take place in a Buddhist temple.

Modestly itself, Fuller hopes to have the flicker premiered in Berlin and Seoul.

LAST—but certainly not least in a lineup like this—is *Korean Patrol*, brainstorm of Jack Schwartz, another independent producer.



Fortunately, Miss Mosby spared her readers the details of this one. It should be just as stayawayable, however.

But Hal Roach studios really are going to put the "K" into "Kultur." Katzman, Fuller and Schwartz will turn in their dark glasses for shame when they see what Roachman Boris Petroff is producing and directing.

Roach isn't fooling around with Korea. It's going whole hog with a flicker that, to quote the *Hollywood Reporter*, trade journal, "deals with the Soviets invading Alaska."

The same authority says that *SOS Alaska* and/or *Red Snow* will be a documentary type story.

In case you, too, haven't been going to the movies lately, it should be explained that a documentary type story is one in which real type characters go through natural type actions in the same old hackneyed type script.

The *Reporter* says (that the Roach deal is being made secretly). What a blessing for the public if its showings were to remain the same.

Publish First Definitive Biography Of Charles Chaplin in March, 1951

Theodore Huff has delivered to Henry Schuman, Inc., the manuscript for Charlie Chaplin, a book which the publishers describe as the first definitive biography of the film star.

Emphasis in the book will be on Chaplin's development from a slapstick comedian to one of the greatest pantomimes of all time, and probably the greatest single screen attraction in the history of movies.

According to the publishers, the book will contain the only detailed analysis of every film Chaplin ever made. The book will be illustrated with more than 100 stills from Chaplin's movies.

While the book will be essentially an exhaustive treatment of Chaplin as film artist, it will also include a factual and dignified handling of Chaplin the man, with character sketches of the personalities who played a part in Chaplin's life. According to the publishers, "appropriate recognition is taken of those conditions which had important bearing on Chaplin as a creative artist, but the book is not for those seeking sensational journalism."

Mr. Huff has made a specialty of Chaplin and his art for the past 25 years and is one of the few people who has seen the entire Chaplin film library. For five years he was Curator of Museum of Modern Art Film Library. He now teaches film at New York University.

Charlie Chaplin will be published in March, 1951.

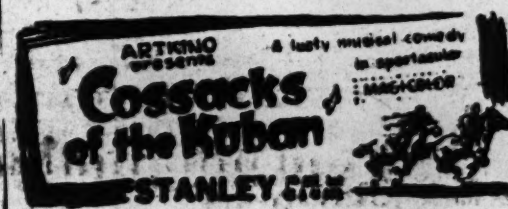
'Let's Make Opera' Staged by Blitzstein On B'way Dec. 13

Let's Make an Opera! the new musical coming to Broadway on Dec. 13, shows first the discussion, creation, rehearsal and final assembly of an actual musical play on a simple theme, teaches four of its songs to the audience to sing along with the performers on stage.

2 Million Children in Italy Denied Schools

ROME, Nov. 26 (Telepress).—Two million children are unable to attend school in Italy because of the lack of schoolrooms. Over 200,000 orphan children are deprived of all assistance. Another 15,000 war-crippled and disabled children are not receiving adequate attention, and 300,000 children predisposed to tuberculosis are not receiving care.

then presents the finished musical with audience participation as the chorus. Marc Blitzstein is staging the entire production. Peter Lawrence and The Show-of-the-Month Club are the sponsors of the Benjamin Britten-Eric Crozier musical, and Norman Del Mar has been brought from England to recreate here his successful dual role of The Conductor and musical director. Elizabeth Wyso, Randolph Symonette, Arlyne Frank, Jo Sullivan, Rawn Spearman and half a dozen youngsters comprise the cast. Settings are by Ralph Alswang and costumes by Aline Bernstein.



WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, November 27, 1950

GIANTS NIP EAGLES 7-3

Two streaking end sweeps by Randy Clay in quick succession in the first period gave the New York Giants a 7 to 3 victory over the champion Philadelphia Eagles yesterday in a muddy, cold setting. It was the second lowest scoring game of this aerial-circus season—the 6-0 Giant victory over Cleveland was the lowest—and it hoisted the Giants into a tie with the idle Cleveland Browns for the American Conference lead. It dashed any hopes the Eagles nursed of retaining their title.

Clay sped 56 yards around the left side from single wing to the Eagle 24 late in the first period. Then two plays later, on the same kind of a maneuver, he circled the end for 15 yards and the only touchdown of the game. Ray Poole booted the extra point, and the Giants went ahead for good, 7 to 3.

BEARS WIN

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—The Chicago Bears vaulted into first place in the National Division today with a 24 to 14 decision over the previously leading Los Angeles Rams.

It was a major victory and meant that the Bears, who drew a crowd of 43,478 today despite snow and cold, could clinch the undisputed division championship by winning remaining games with the Chicago Cardinals and Detroit Lions.

Score by periods:

Chicago 7 3 7 7—24
Los Angeles 0 0 0 14—14
Touchdowns: Rykovich, Kindt, Morrison, Champagne, Hoerner.
Points after touchdown: Lujack 3, Waterfield 2. Field goals: Lujack.

The Eagles had taken the lead a few moments earlier on Cliff Patton's 24 yard field goal.

Thereafter, before 24,093 fans, the teams butted heads in ultra-conservative football. Except for their touchdown drive, the Giants never pushed past their own 40.

This was the first time since 1942 that the Eagles failed to score a touchdown in a game, but it wasn't because they lacked opportunities. Three times they were rapping on the door, only to have it slammed in their mud-smeared faces.

In the second period the Eagles drove to the Giant five before Emilen Tunnell bounced Bill Mackrides out of bounds on a fourth down end sweep. In the third period the Eagles pushed to the Giant two after Sandifer's 39 yard punt return, only to be held, and in the fourth period they got to the Giant four, but there Myers failed in his stretching, one-handed attempt to catch Tommy Thompson's dramatic fourth down pass.

The Giants played a splendid line game to choke off the Eagle scoring tries. Arnie Weinmeister and Ray Poole were outstanding.

The winners tried only four passes and the Eagles 20. On the ground the Eagles outgained the Giants, 169 to 134 yards.

Score by periods:

New York 7 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia 3 0 0 0—3
Touchdown—Clay. Point after touchdown, Poole; field goal, Patton.

PRO SCORES

Washington 28, Baltimore 28.
Chi. Bears 27, Los Angeles 14.
N. Y. Giants 7, Philadelphia 3.
Green Bay 25, San Francisco 21.

Roses for Mich. Sugar for K'y.

As the gridiron world took stock of itself after the biggest weekend of upsets in the entire season, four major bowls shaped up like this:

Rose Bowl—Michigan, surprise winner of the Big Ten championship, vs. California, champion of the Pacific Coast Conference. Both won their league titles Saturday and are waiting for the authorities to issue their automatic stamp of approval. Michigan is no stranger to the Rose Bowl. In 1948 it crushed USC 49-0 in a supposed toss up game.

Sugar Bowl—Kentucky, champion of the Southeastern Conference, is definitely in despite a 7-0 loss to Tennessee Saturday. The Wildcats have been invited and have accepted. Their rival probably will be Oklahoma, champion of the Big Seven, or Wyoming, champion of the Skyline Six.

Cotton Bowl—All set with Tennessee vs. Texas, champion of the Southwest Conference. Tennessee finishes Saturday against Vanderbilt, while Texas still has the tough Texas Aggies on Thursday, and Louisiana State next week.

Orange Bowl—Still wide open, with Wyoming, Clemson, and Miami of Florida most often suggested.

Pitt Game Off Again

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The off-again-on-again Pittsburgh-Penn State football game was rescheduled today for next Saturday at Pitt Stadium. It was postponed from yesterday to Monday because of the heavy snowstorm. But renewed storms in the area forced a second postponement.

Stars Improved, CCNY May Be Better Than Last Year

By Lester Rodney

First look at the CCNY basketball team of 1950-'51 and the inevitable question—how do they compare with the team of last year, the one which swept through both national tournaments to the top of the collegiate heap?

Mindful of the fact that the St. Francis team licked 81-62 is not necessarily a severe test, the opinion here is that this is a better City team than last year's. For remember, last year's team was good, not great, until tourney time, winning 17 and losing 5 before catching fire for the big event. As a reminder, last year's club lost to Oklahoma by four points, to UCLA by seven, to Canisius by four, Niagara by seven and Syracuse by seven, and in its last two regular games just squeaked past subpar Manhattan and NYU.

This club is beginning from around the tourney level and there is why it can be said it is a better team. True, some tall and talented timber was lost, but this is made up for by the new poise and further development of the crop of sophs who took the tourneys by storm.

Ed Roman is faster and deadlier. He poured in 23 points, unerring one hand push shots, hooks slammed off either hand and break-in layups past his guard. There

may not be a college center in the land who can shoot with young Roman, though many are bigger.

But the real revelation was Roth. Likewise slimmer and faster than last year, this solid operative is shooting with confidence. He took his set shots without hesitation when the gangup on Roman and Warner gave him room—something he didn't do as an uncertain soph, and hit the way he did at Erasmus High. His 20 points included some of those driving one-hand jump shots and a few out of the pivot, where he can take a smaller man in and do a scoring job.

Warner was as last year, only a little stronger looking and more confident. As the game, and Garden season, started he twisted through for one of his three-speed solo layups and the crack was, "Here's where I came in!" Layne looked a little off in the first half, then shifted gears and finished like the tourney star again.

Fifth man Herb Cohen is recovering from an attack of jaun-

dice. Smith looked a little uncertain, though showing flashes of what everyone knows he can do. Nadell was the same steady but not spectacular performer, but the surprise was a six one soph named Hal Hill. It was when this solid, fast and purposeful Negro star from Franklin High was in there with the four juniors that City really broke away to its biggest lead. He is a mature ballplayer, the only army vet left on the squad, and will take up plenty of slack.

General reserve strength will not be bad: Putting Cohen back in the starting lineup will leave Smith, Nadell, Hill, a hustler who looked very good for a brief period, Jerry Gold, and six five Chenetz, a surprisingly agile young man with a lot of scrap who looks as if he'll develop quickly into a sub for Roman, or a general Mager-type performer.

The temptation is to predict that City will not lose five games in its regular season this time. But we'll know better after seeing the game with loaded Brigham Young a week from tomorrow. The Utah combine is rated best in the Far West and in midseason form after a South American trip.

THE OPENER presented the interesting Seton Hall sophs against Rhode Island State. They

... the most and the best on college basketball, every day in the Daily Worker

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Nor Rain, Nor Blizzards, Nor Hurricanes

THEY PLAYED FOOTBALL Saturday and I'm afraid our Pickem Derby experts are going to wind up with some bad marks. How much the weather affected the results is never possible to determine, but anyhow, if someone followed form right down our coupon, picking every favorite, and there were ascertainable favorites in every game, he or she winds up with nine right, nine wrong.

Some of the games were played in absolutely fantastic conditions. The question naturally arises: "Why do they have to go through with a game under impossible conditions?" The answer? Now let's not get cynical about our amateur sports. First thing you know you'll be suspecting that they played the NYU-Fordham game in the middle of a rain-laden hurricane before a few hundred friends of the players just because there was an advance sale of 12,000 tickets, biggest of the year for either school, and cash in pocket from a television sponsor.

Saturday night at the Garden, after the storm, I spoke to a writer who had to work the game at the Polo Grounds. To get to the football pressbox you have to go over the rooftop. In spite of the fact that there are guardrails leading to the suspended pressbox, this writer said he had to get down on his hands and knees and crawl fearfully forward inch by inch lest he be blown clear onto Coogans Bluff. Later a section of the grandstand roof across the way blew down onto the field, luckily not killing anyone.

The dressing rooms at the Polo Grounds are out in centerfield, with steps leading down onto the field. The ground between the steps and the actual gridiron, which had been covered until game time, was under so much water that the athletes, after suiting up, had to go out into the street at Eighth Avenue and clump around to the grandstand entrance, then coming through the stands.

Out at Columbus, Ohio, reports tell of the game being played in a raging blizzard at a temperature of less than 10 above zero. There was no transportation possible to the field. Those who munched through didn't even find ticket takers, just went in and dug themselves a seat. They could barely make out the teams through the swirling snow. Ohio State Coach Wes Fesler wanted the game called off. The guy must be naive.

The Ohio players finally took the field with long woolen underwear under their usual uniform and with heavy gloves to protect their hands from frostbite. Whenever the referees had to measure for first down, a bulldozer-scraper was driven onto the field, and then the refs dug around to locate the 10-yard markers. Oh, sweet spirit of amateur sports. Just a bunch of boys benefitting from the fresh air and exercise.

IN PITTSBURGH the authorities had said the day before they would play the game with Penn State even if there was a blizzard. There was, the worst in history! The reason the game was cancelled was that not even the players could get through the 20-foot drifts to the stadium on the hill. Due to a weather freak, nearby State College was bypassed by the snow and had practically ideal football weather for the day, just hurricane winds and Bougainville rains. But the frantic Pitt potentates couldn't even switch the game to State. Nobody could get out of Pittsburgh!

At Princeton, where 5,000 hardy incurable sons of Old Nassau, out of 31,000 advance ticket holders, turned out for their unbeaten team's swap song against Dartmouth, the referee had to clutch the ball to his bosom between plays and slam it down just as the play started. Otherwise it would have been blown away.

Nearby Rutgers had to cancel its game with Colgate only when bridges leading to New Brunswick were declared unsafe for traffic and nobody could get to the field. Rumors have it that one of the trustees urged everyone to swim the swollen Raritan and die for dear old Rutgers' advance sale if need be, but this cannot be verified.

Form took a beating. Nine underdogs left their kennels behind. Cornell slithered through Penn in a fantastic Philadelphia quagmire. Tennessee dumped unbeaten Kentucky on a dry field in biting cold, recovering eight frozen-fingered fumbles. Duke knocked over North Carolina, Northwestern astounded Illinois' shivering fans and ended Rose Bowl dreams, Purdue belted its favored neighbors from Indiana. Michigan took Ohio State in the wierdy at Columbus and thus probably backed into the Rose Bowl.

IT'S HARD TO SAY that the weather was responsible for all the upsets. I mean you can't prove it, though it's a soothing thing to say after guessing wrong. Bad weather unquestionably does tend to equalize things, but there's an irresistible force to the argument that it rains, or snows, or blows, on both ends of the field, on favorite and underdog alike. It was a beautiful fall day in Texas, but Baylor shocked SMU and TCU mousetrapped Rice. Out on the Coast there was nothing wrong with the weather but Stanford up and tied mighty California. Favored Princeton managed to bull through against Dartmouth after trailing. The much better team won at the Polo Grounds, even though the margin may have been reduced.

Point is, maybe Michigan and Northwestern were just more highly charged this day than Ohio State and Illinois, and maybe they'd of done it anyhow. If you say Janowicz couldn't pass, why neither could Ortmann. Michigan kicked better and fought in the snow better, maybe slipped a little less. Maybe was a little luckier, maybe a little less resentful of playing in the conditions because of the chance of an upset leading to the Rose Bowl. Who knows...

This selector followed form except to pick Tennessee and Purdue, both of which came through. Which gives me a mark of 11-7, one I suspect that might get my name in the paper among the honorable mentions on a week like this.

By the way, the upsets really began Friday night when Rex Layne soundly defeated Jersey Joe Walcott. There was no wind in the Garden either, a fact for which I can personally testify. Walcott, who came so close two years ago, is starting to show his age of 37, not very young for a fighter. And this tough 22-year old swinger from Utah made a good judge of talent out of Joe Louis, who opined he was the best young prospect around after an exhibition session.

Layne has some crudities, but he can punch very frequently and solidly and is not easily fazed. He is much much better than the La Starza, Briggs, Reynolds and other young heavyweights we've seen. But Ezzard Charles is well beyond his present reach.

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